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GENEALOGY
OF THE
WOOSTERS IN AMERICA,
DESCENDED FROM
Edward Wooster

OF CONNECTICUT;

ALSO AN APPENDIX CONTAINING A SKETCH RELATING TO THE AUTHOR, AND
A MEMOIR OF REV. HEZERIA CALVIN WOOSTER, AND PUBLIC LETTERS
OF GENERAL DAVID WOOSTER,

BY

DAVID WOOSTER, M. D., F. R. A. (TURIN, IT.), &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO:

M. WEISS, PRINTER.

1885.



2040248

10-20-1997

PREFACE

The following brochure contains many errors in typography and arrangement. It lacks system and convenience of reference. The purely genealogical part is very incomplete.

The appendix is longer than the body of text.

A short notice of the Worcester family or the descendants of the Rev. William Worcester of Massachusetts is appended.

A more full account of this family was published by J. F. Worcester at Lynn, Mass., in 1856. The present work is devoted to the descendants of Edward Wooster of Connecticut, undoubtedly a brother of Rev. William Worcester.

The writer hopes some younger member of the family will be stimulated by this first step to collect a much more complete genealogical list of families and individuals of the name.

So many of the spell, Wooster, Woster, and Worster are descendants of Rev. William Worcester, that the ancestral search becomes much involved, and quite too laborious for one of the years and lack of leisure of the writer.

DAVID WOOSTER,

746 Mission Street, San Francisco, 1885.

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GENEALOGY OF THE WOOSTERS

IN AMERICA.

INTRODUCTION

It is a duty of parents to set their children good examples, and leave them a patrimony of as much honorable reputation as they themselves can acquire.

It is gratifying to children to know the names of their progenitors, and to be told of the daily manner of their lives, the outline of their features, and the expression of their faces, their character, and more remarkable deeds.

I have not a doubt but my own posterity, and that of my relatives will be grateful to me for this small volume of almost the bare names of their ancestors.

But if I felt no such assurance, I should write it all the same, as a pleasurable duty.

I hope it will aid a little in inculcating self-respect, not *selfishness*—in my descendants, and in those of the same name.

The Woosters, as a family, have not been ambitious of political or military distinction. But they have been remarkable, as a family, for almost two hundred and fifty years, for their domestic and social uprightness, their unsullied lives, their love of country, and independence of character.

They are also somewhat remarkable for their persistent family traits.

They have regular features, a refined and intelligent expression, earnest eyes, generally deep blue, (except where colored otherwise from marriage mixtures), brown hair, and clear complexions, free from stain or mark.

The men are generally heavily bearded, and rarely bald even in extreme old age.

The women have fair, long, abundant heads of hair, are tall and slender in youth, and move with an elastic easy gait.

Hereditary diseases or deformities are unknown in the family. There have been two or three cases of insanity in the last hundred years, but in each case the aberration was clearly traceable to recent causes.

Deaths by casualties have not been lacking. Two boys were dragged to death under harrows, several have been drowned, two or more have been murdered, one killed by lightning, one by Apaches, and two known to have been lost at sea.

The family is not remarkable for the extreme longevity of its members, though I have the record of many living beyond eighty years.

I never heard of a Wooster who was a day laborer, and of only two employed in menial capacity.

This doubtless happens because the *Founder* in America was a large land holder, and most of his sons had farms of their own before his death, and at his death his lands were divided among his twelve children.

This inheritance, and their own acquisitions, their thrift and family pride, and the memory and tradition of his prosperity, kept up their feeling of independence and self-reliance.

They have always preferred even poverty with independence to that apparent prosperity which sometimes follows fawning and servility.

My readers will understand this is a conversation at the family board.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "WOOSTER"

With the history of the family previous to its foundation in America, I am not now occupied. I will merely say in passing, there is a tradition among several members that it is of Welch ancestry, and this is rather probable.

Wooster, Worcester, Worster, Woster, are different spellings of the same name according to the learning, dialect or taste of the writer.

Wooster was never a common name in the British Islands.

The town of Worcester on the banks of the Severn is one of the most ancient towns in England. It is the site of a Roman fortified camp, located in the time of Julius Caesar.

This Camp or *Castrum* was located close to the forest of *Wyre*, and was called *Wyrcastre*, corrupted into Worcester. The See of Worcester was founded by Primate Theodore in 673. The people living in the vicinity were Worcester people or Woosters as it is pronounced. Thus we have Harold of Wooster, Florence of Wooster.

The tradition that makes the family descended from that Earl of Worcester, who was beheaded by order of Henry IV, after the battle of Shrewsbury has little foundation to my knowledge, except the almost striking resemblance of the portraits of that unfortunate man to many Woosters of the present day.

The tradition of its descent from that Marquis of Worcester who was Lord of Raglan Castle (situated just over the English border in Wales), which he held so long for the ungrateful Charles II against Cromwell, has more foundation; but the analysis of the proofs would be unprofitable, and is not within the scope of this volume. We are Americans and should desire no other or more ancient nationality.

EDWARD THE FOUNDER.

The first Wooster who came to America, was a young man about twenty-seven years old, named Edward. It is probable a brother, William Worcester, came with him and settled in Mass. [See p. 23.]

This was about the time of the execution of Charles I., by decree of the long parliament, which took place in 1649. To get some idea of remoteness of this time, let it be remembered that this Edward was born three years before the death of James I., and while Galileo was being tried by the Roman Inquisition for heresy in maintaining that the Earth moved round the Sun, and the Moon round the Earth. It was more than a hundred years before there were any Methodists.

At the time of the beheading of King Charles, Edward was twenty-seven years old, and was probably a follower of the Cavaliers, and an enemy of the Roundheads, and like many Royalists escaped from the kingdom in the first shock caused by the murder of the King.

Certainly, Edward Wooster before 1652, was a settled planter on the Paugusset, a little stream emptying into Housatonic. The Paugusset was visited with intent of settlement as early as 1612.

COLONIAL SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE WOOSTER IN THE COURTHOUSE.

At the session of the Court of Magistrates for the jurisdiction of New Haven, held April 26th, 1651, "Mr. Goodyear [the Deputy Governor] v. is desired to inform those of New Haven which have part of Paugusset with him, that the Comt expects an answer from them, at the general Court in May next, whether they will put the said place under this jurisdiction or not."

It will be seen farther on that in this same year [November 2d, 1654], Mary the second child of Edward, was born at Paugaset, or Derby as it was called *after*, 1675.

The first child Elizabeth, was born in 1653 or earlier; date not found.

Of course, Edward was at this time a settled occupant and planter at Pangaset, and must have been for some time previous.

At this period, and since 1643, New Haven jurisdiction which desired to, but had not in 1654, yet included Paugaset, was governed by the Articles of the Confederation of the Plantations of *Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven*, with the plantations in combination therewith.

By these *Articles*, schools and public worship were to be maintained and attended under severe penalties. Blasphemy or great profanity was punished with death. Persistent disobedience to parents was punished with death, on complaint of father or mother. In order to set an example to their children, adults were compelled to attend church on Sundays and Holidays, under a penalty of five shillings. The Constable with the deputies of a plantation were required to call all the inhabitants before them and assess them reasonably for the maintenance of the "Ministry of the Gospel," and the assessment could be collected like other just debts.

In the year 1655, at the October session of the General Court at New Haven, "Edward Wooster and other planters at Paugaset," presented a petition to have Paugaset made a distinct town, and to permit them to order their affairs independently of the other towns.

The Court granted their petition; gave them liberty to purchase a tract [of the Indians] sufficient for a township; released them from taxes, and appointed one of their number, Richard Baldwin, moderator to call meetings and conduct the affairs of the plantation.

At the next Court, held in May, 1656, Mr. Prudden, and the people of Milford, made such strong remonstrances

against the act, that the Court determined that the people at Paugaset should continue as they had been, under the town of Milford, unless the parties should come to an agreement respecting the incorporation of the inhabitants there [at Paugaset] into a township.

In 1657 and 1659, a purchase was made of the lands of the Chief Sagamores, We-ta-na-mow and Rus-ke-nu-te.

The purchase appears to have been confirmed afterwards by Oke Muck, Chief Sachem.

At a General Court held at New Haven for the jurisdiction the 25th of May, 1654, the Governor, Mr. Francis Newman, deputy Governor, Mr. Wm. Leet, three Magistrates, two Deputies each from New Haven, Milford, Guilford, Stamford, Southold, and Branford :

“ Edward Wooster desired to know whereof whom he should receive pay for seven wolues he hath killed at or neare Paugasett’s. He was told that if Paugasett stand in relation to Milford as a part of them, then he is to receive his pay there, but if they stand as a plantation or village of themselves, then they themselves must beare itt; nevertheless it being thought by some that both New Haven and Milford have benefit by killing wolues at Paugasett, it was agreed it should be recommended to both the towne what would be freely given in recompence of his service in thus doing.”

Edward Wooster was also told that the encouragement given to the proprietors at Paugasett was in reference to a village to be settled there which ye Court now saw no likely-hood off, and that in the way they were in, they saw not how they could attend their duty in reference to the Sabbath, being at such a distance from the meanes, which the Court would consider off; which being debated and considered it was ordered that if the place called Paugasett become not a village to the purposes formerly expressed by ye Court, betwixt this and ye general Court in May next, that the place shall be deserted in reference to settled habitation.

Now at this time 1659, Edward Wooster was a planter, married and living at Pangaset, and had three or four children. He was the first or among the first planters who settled on Pangaset river, where was a small tribe of Indians, who were vassals of the fierce and powerful Mohawks.

It is altogether probable he held slaves, for the planters had "servants" which was a "cant," euphemism for slaves in those times. Hired people were called "help," or a "man" and "woman." "Servants" were also "bond men," bound for a term of years as apprentices or laborers. It would seem that Edward was not exemplarily obedient to the spiritual regulations.

He, no doubt, settled at Pangaset soon after his arrival in America. A settlement was made there certainly as early as 1642, and in 1651 we find Edward Wooster a permanent planter there, and soon after that heading a deputation of planters before the "Generall Court" asking for town privileges.

In 1660 Pangaset sent as deputy to the General Court at New Haven, one Sergeant, Richard Baldwin, to present the reasons why they had not obeyed previous mandates of the Court as to providing "meanes" for the proper observance of the Sabbath, such as building a house of worship, and maintaining a Minister of the gospel. Baldwin informed the Court "that the settlers at Paugaset were hindered by obstructions they had met with by ye ordinary at Milford, and by sickness last summer [summer of 1659], whereupon ye Court declared that they would make trial for one year more, but if Pangaset became not a village by ye time to the ends appointed, what was ordered the last yeare, they expect to be attended, and if the worke goe not on in the mean time to the satisfaction of the Court of Magistrates in October next, Edward Wooster with any that is there, shall bee removed and not suffered to live in such an unsatisfying way as now they doe." [Col. Rec. New Haven, p. 362].

It would seem that "Edward Wooster with any that is there" [at Pangaset], conciliated the "Generall Court"

thereafter, for at its session on the 6th of May, 1663, "Considering yt ye jurisdiction is much in debt, it was ordered that halfe a rate be levied from ye severall plantations, and proprietors of Paugaset," *ibid.*

His child Mary, born at Paugaset, May 2d, 1651 died, and was buried there. He was made Constable at Paugaset in 1669. Now the function of Constable at this time often comprised that of Judge in the first instance, Tax Collector, and Sheriff and General Supervisor of the township.

Paugaset still belonged to Milford, but had a sort of separate autonomy. It became a separate township under the name of Derby in 1675. It was bounded on the North by Milford, and extended North twelve miles to the notch. Up to this date, 1675, there were but twelve families in Derby or Paugaset, of which that of Edward Wooster was the largest and one of the first, for he had married the second time, and had had eleven children before Paugaset became Derby, that is before the existence of the town of Derby.

Edward Wooster, Edward Riggs, Richard Baldwin, Samuel Hopkins, Thomas Langdon and Francis French in 1671, petitioned the General Assembly of Connecticut for town privileges for Paugaset. The Assembly promised the petitioners that their town autonomy should be granted when they had thirty families, and that their town should extend from the north line of Milford township northward twelve (12) miles "to a place called the notch."

In 1675 they renewed their petition, although having but twelve families, but with the immediate expectation of eleven more. They told the Assembly "they had procured a Minister, built him an house, and made provision for the enjoyment of his wife."

General Assembly granted the petition and incorporated the township by the name of Derby, [this was the first town of Derby in America].

Paugaset planters were either outsiders, or under the township of Milford, until this date 1675.

There was a central place in the township of Derby on the river, afterwards called the village of Derby, and when it is said Edward Wooster removed from Milford to Derby before 1669, it is meant, either that he removed from the country in the township of Derby into the village of that name, or that he did not move at all, but that the portion of Milford in which he lived, namely, Paugaset, became *Derby* by act of the General Assembly.

The probability is that he settled as a planter, married twice, had his fourteen children, and died on his plantation or farm at Paugaset, first under Milford township, afterwards a separate township under the name of Derby as already described.

His second wife Tabitha Tomlinson was the daughter of Henry Tomlinson, and his wife Alice. This Tomlinson kept an "Ordinary" at Milford before 1657, and was arrested for not paying excise duties on sundry "anchors" of liquors, and pipes of sauch and "seuen holt of white wine and claret."

Afterwards this same Tomlinson at the instigation of his wife which was so pressing that he had no peace either "at bed or board, but his house was even as a prison to him," had Mr. Francis Newnau, governor of Connecticut, arrested in 1659! For this act which the General Court considered as tending to "overthrow our government, throwing up of foundations, as warring against the Kinge of peace," and as opposed to the 5th, 6th and 9th Commandments of the Decalogue, they sentenced Tomlinson to pay a fine of one hundred pounds sterling and costs, and that he make a written confession of his sin.

I have seen his confession, but do not know if he ever paid the fine. I hope he did not. In his confession he says, "a man" urged his wife to drive him on, and that when he tried to conceal from her, the meeting of the Commissioners, the man told her they had been in session a "weeke," and that her importunity was such that being ill in body, he could not resist, and so caused the arrest, much to his shame and sorrow, and in breach of the 5th Commandment.

We never find Edward's name among the scandals of his neighborhood in which the names of most of his neighbors abound. In the trials of several young women of his immediate vicinity where his co-settlers appear conspicuously, his name is conspicuous by its absence, indicating that he was either a very polite, or very domestic man, living peaceably with all men, and happily with his family.

He was a Nimrod of the mountain forests as well as a planter in the fertile river bottoms. His first house was a rude structure of logs, hewn to flatness, but not smoothness on the inside. There was one huge door of solid oak plank secured at night, without doubt, with vast bars of oak let into suitable sockets. A great fire-place in one end of the immense room, admitted a back-log, two feet in diameter and four feet long, in front of which in winter days and nights, was heaped a fifth of a cord of wood for a single fire. This conflagration in one end of the apartment warmed the remotest nooks and the "loft" which was reached by a ladder, or rude stairs. The long table was set in the middle of this great room. Its garniture was tin, iron and wooden spoons and bowls. There was no cooking stove, but a huge crane with pot-hooks of different lengths, served to hang the great iron tea kettle, and vegetable and meat pots over the intense fire. The floor was bare of carpets and rugs. The skins of wild beasts, spoils of the chase were spread in front of the beds, for the bare feet in winter nights. Dogs, dear to the hunter, crouched in the chimney corner, and gnawed the savory fragments cast them from the family board.

Our ancestor rose with the dawn to care for his domestic animals, and see that his cattle or slaves were early at work. His wife aided by a domesticated Indian woman, prepared the substantial breakfast. They worked long hours, and did their work well. They never saw a newspaper, rarely a book, never heard of a steam-engine, a telegraph, a sewing machine, a piano, a gang plow, a reaper, a sower, a clothes-ringer, a cooking-stove, or of a thousand things we now think the necessities of life.

There were no lines of ships to any part of the world, from the coast of New England. An occasional trading vessel or emigrant ship brought them meagre news from the Old World. Our ancestor settled on a tributary of the Hudson. In the midst of the territory of the Mohawks, one hundred and fifty years before the first settlement was made in Australia, and scarcely a hundred years after Copernicus had demonstrated the motion of the planets around the Sun. If all the absolute knowledge then possessed and published on the earth should be blotted out of history and tradition, there would be but slight diminution of the present sum of human scientific attainments.

Dynamic electricity was yet unknown. The circulation of the blood was yet known only to a few of the most advanced students. Ghosts were real entities. The Devil was a personal omnipresent menace to human safety. Books were still scarce, and very expensive.

The light reading of the present day was unknown. The learning of the time was an expensive luxury, attainable only by few.

From our eminence of intellectual possibilities and acquirements, considering the comforts and luxuries placed within our reach by countless inventions and discoveries, the life of our ancestor, and his contemporaries in the wilderness of New England, seems hardly worth the effort required for its continuance.

But the Arcadian simplicity of manners, the almost aboriginal narrowness of wants, the strength of body, the singleness of purpose, and directness of effort, made that period a golden age, compared to this iron epoch in which we live.

EDWARD, the Founder d. July 8th, 1689, aged 67, having made his will the last day. On settlement of his est. 12 of the ch. took their shares. Ruth who was d. had hers when she m. Samuel Bowers, 1687.

SECOND GENERATION.

This generation, consists of the eight children of Edward by his first, and six by his second wife. The name of Edward's

first wife, I have not been able to ascertain, though he was undoubtedly buried at Derby, (then Pauguset plantation). There is reason to believe it was Elizabeth, but this is not certain, nor do I know her family name. By this first wife Edward had eight children.

Elizabeth, concerning whom I get no information.

Mary, b. November 2d, 1654, and died young at Pauguset.

Thomas, second generation, b. 1656, d. 26th January 1713, aged 57.

He was Sergeant in the local "train band" before 1706, in which year he was commissioned Lieutenant by the General Assembly. The names of his children whom he had at Derby by wife *Phoebe*, daughter of Henry Tomlinson and his wife Alice, and sister of *Tabitha*, second wife of his father Edward, were: *Thomas, Phoebe, Lazarus, Elizabeth, Alice and Zecia*. The dates of their births not ascertained; but we are able to continue the genealogy in the line of his son Thomas, down to the present day, as will be seen farther on.

Henry; second generation, br. of preceed. b. Derby, August 8th, 1666, died unmarried in the Army of Queen Ann, serving in Canada or Nova Scotia.

Abraham; second generation, Stratford, son of Edward, married, November 22nd, 1597, Mary Walker, and had of third generation.

Abraham; 3 g. born between August 1st, 1698 and December 1699.

Ruth; born September 26th, 1700.

Joseph; born January 16th, 1702.

Sarah; born April 2d, 1705.

Mary; born April 3d, 1707.

Hannah; born February 23d, 1709, and

David; born March 2d, 1710, (afterwards Gen. Rev.)

David; second generation, Derby, was baptized in 1670, died 1711, probably aged 41. Left wife Mary to administer on his estate, May 29th, 1711 for three children:

Jerusha, then 9 years old.

Persis, 7 years old.

Timoty, 1 year old.

It will be seen the *name* Wooster in this branch ends at the second generation, with David.

This is the David Wooster to whom on the first of April, 1692, Hun-ta-wah and Con-chu-pa-tamy, Indians of Pagan-sitek, "sold a certain parcel of land on the Northwest side of Naguatuuk River, in the road that goeth to Rimmon, tho long plain soe called in the bounds of Derby, be it bounded with Naguatuuk River, South and East, and North and West with the great rocks."

[Lamberts' history of the Colony of New Haven].

EDWARD; second generation, baptized 1670; no further data.

RUTH; second generation, sister of preeed, born April 8th, 1668, married Samuell Bower, 1687, died before 1689, probably leaving no child.

Probably in 1669 EDWARD the Founder, married Tabitha, daughter of Henry and his wife Alice Tomlinson, of Stratford, and had six children.

Namely:—Timothy, Hannah, Jonas, Tabitha, Sylvester and Ebeneezer.

TIMOTHY; second generation, born November 12th, 1670, son of Edward, had by wife Ann (Father of Ann not ascertained) nine children. The date of his death not ascertained; married Ann probably about 1698, and had,

Timothy; born November 29th, 1699.

Tabitha; born May 3d, 1701.

Edward; born September 17th, 1702.

Ann; born January 7th, 1704.

Samuel; born April 17th, 1706.

Damaris; born February 20th, 1708.

Henry; born February 19th, 1710.

Eliza; born October 16th, 1715, and

Arthur; born March 26th, 1718.

The Timothy Wooster, second generation preceding is the one of whom we have the following: On the 15th of

August 1693, a tract of land known by ye name of Ac-
quon-took and Rockhouse-hill, bounded South with ye Four
Mile Brook, North with ye Five Mile Brook, East with
Woodbury Road as it now is, and West with ye Great River,
was sold to TIMOTHY WOOSTER and others, whose names are
given in the document quoted, for twenty pounds, by Mon-
quash Chesh-con-ug, and several others whose savage names
would hardly interest us.

THOMAS, TIMOTHY, DAVID, HENRY WOOSTER are on the list
of settlers who took the freeman's oath for the town of Derby
before 1708. See "Seymour and vicinity."

HANNAH; second generation, no data.

JONAS; second generation, no data.

SYLVESTER; second generation, Derby, br. of preced.,
died November 16th, 1712, leaving wife Susanna, children,
Moses, aged 13.

Tabitha, aged 11.

Samuel, aged 8.

Nathaniel, aged 5.

Sylvester, aged 2, and

Susanna, posthumous.

TABITHA, second generation, no data.

EBENELIZER, second generation, Stratford, br. of preced.,
married, it is said Margaret, daughter of Zachariah Sawtelle
of Groton, and had

Henry; born May 27th, 1712.

Zachariah; born March 17th, 1714.

Ebenezer; born January 5th, 1716.

Of the second generation, males, having children, we have
six individuals, namely :

THOMAS.

DAVID.

ABRAHAM.

TIMOTHY.

SYLVESTER.

EBENEZER.

From these six are derived all of the third generation, at present ascertainable, as follows:

THIRD GENERATION. RECAPITULATION.

THOMAS,

PHEBE LEAVENWORTH,

ELIZABETH,

ALICE and

ZERVIA, five children of THOMAS, second generation, and wife of PHEBE TOMLINSON, see page 15.

ABRAHAM,

RUTH,

JOSEPH,

SARAH,

MARY,

HANNAH,

DAVID (Gen. Rev).

Seven children of ABRAHAM, second generation, and wife MARY WALKER. [See p. 15.]

TIMOTHY,

TABITHA,

EDWARD,

ANN,

SAMUEL,

DAMARIS,

HENRY,

ELIZA,

ARTHUR; nine children of TIMOTHY, second generation and wife ANN. [See p. 16.]

HENRY,

ZACHARIAH,

EBENEZER; three children of EBENEZER, 2 g. and wife MARGARET, d. of ZACHARIAH SAWTELLE. [See p. 17.]

MOSES,

TABITHA,

SAMUEL,

NATHANIEL,

SYLVESTER.

SUSANNA; six children of SYLVESTER, 2d g., and wife SUSANAH. [See p. 17.]

Jerusha, b. 1702; *Persis*, b. 1704, and *Tamar*, b. 1710; three children of David, 2d g., and wf. Mary.

It is believed there is no gap or omission in the three generations. There is no doubt that every Wooster in America is mentioned above up to the year 1708, except the few children born of the third generation up to that date.

From this time, 1708, down to the present, the genealogy and associate data will be very incomplete, but it is hoped these will be found sufficiently suggestive for every surviving member to be able to trace the line in which he or she is descended from EDWARD the founder.

The above thirty-three are all of the third generation of the name Wooster. The children in the female line bearing other names of course, I have not been able to find. Of these thirty-three of the third generation, I can follow only the descendants of ABRAHAM, JOSEPH and DAVID, sons of ABRAHAM, and wife MARY WALKER, and of THOMAS, 3d g., son of Thomas, 2d g. and wife PHOEBE TOMLINSON.

THOMAS, 3d g., eldest s. of Thomas, 2d g., eldest s. of EDWARD, was b. Feb. 18, 1692, m. 25 Dec. 1718, and had of 4th g. 7 ch. and d. 2 Feb., 1777, aged 85.

Thomas, Henry, Daniel, Hannah, John and David. The Henry last mentioned had daughter *Betsey*, who had a natural s., *Henry*, who was lost off Cape Horn, while in charge of the ship Robert Bowen, bound for California. His mo., *Betsey*, afterwards m. his putative father, a brother of Captain Bysen, owner of the ship on which he was lost.

Leslie B. Wooster 6, Henry 5, Harry 4, Thomas 3, was killed at Tubae, Arizona, by Indians, since 1870.

JOHN, last named, 4th g., d. April, 1805, had of 5 g. two sons, *John* and *Abijah*.

JOHN, last named, 5th g., had a son, who was General of State Artillery, Connecticut.

ABIAH, brother of preceed., 5th g., m., had of 6 g.:

Merritt, b. 1793, d. unm., 1823, October 3d, a victim of epilepsy, caused by a fall on the head.

Mark, br. of preced., b. 1803, at Seymour Connecticut.

Mark, last named, 6th g., b. 1803, m. at Oxford, Connecticut, Eliza Lake, also b. 1803, at Oxford, had six daughters and one son, namely :

Marian, 7th g., b. 1825, at Seymour, Connecticut, m. *Isaac Cowle* or *Cole*, in Ohio, lives now in New Boston, Michigan. Cowle is a prosperous farmer. They have three ch., aged 7, 8 and 9 : *Lillie, Anna and Rose*.

1. *Marian*, 7th g., last mentioned, has blue eyes, dark brown hair. Her children are remarkably fine looking.

2. *Jane M.*, sister of preced., b. 1828, m. *Wilbur W. Smith*, Seymour, Connecticut, where she was born. *Smith* was a captain in the 20th Connecticut Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion, the same regiment of which Wm. B. Wooster was colonel. He is now a paper manufacturer at Seymour, Connecticut. Mrs. Smith has one ch., named *Jennie*, 8th g., b. 1862, and has dark hair and eyes, is, indeed, a brunette, and is tall.

3. *Frances*, 7th g., b. 1831, at Seymour, Connecticut, m. at same place, Wm. Coburn, and had *Clarence W.*, only ch., and d. 1857, at Oxford. She is buried among the tombs of her of her ancestors at Seymour.

Her son, Clarence Wooster, last named, was b. 26th of November, 1853, at Easton, Pennsylvania, went to California in 1874, to Central America in 1876. He returned to California, and m., at Santa Rosa, Miss. *Jennie Greathouse*, dau. of *Louisa* and *George L. Greathouse*, and has had dau., *Frances G.*, b. October 8th, 1879, and s., *Clarence W.*, b. October 18th, 1881. He now resides in San Francisco.

4. *Juliette*, 7th g., b. at Seymour or Oxford, Connecticut, about 1835 ; went to Mississippi, as a school teacher, about or just before the Civil War, m. a planter of fortune, *J. C. McCurley*, about 1864, at Okaloma, Mississippi, and has had 3 ch., *Osceola, Kate* and —. She had blue eyes, brown hair, is medium size.

5. *Kate*, 7th g., b. at Oxford, Connecticut, 1837, m. at Sacramento, California, 1861, *Robert Carson*, merchant, banker and speculator at present, and has had 3 ch.:

Blanche, b. in Sacramento, California, 1862; *Paul*, b. in New York, 1866, and *Mark*, b. 1868, in New York, named for his grandfather, *Mark Wooster*, of Sonoma.

6. *Martha*, b. at Oxford, Connecticut, 1842, came to California with her mother, brother Arthur, a lad, and sister Kate, about the beginning of the war; is unmarried, has lived continuously in Sonoma, California, where for the last twelve years she has been postmistress. She is respected and esteemed by all in the town of Sonoma and all who are acquainted with her. She has black hair and piercing, black eyes, is slender, always in good health, like all her branch of the family. Her sister Kate, last mentioned, of 7th g., was a remarkably handsome demi-blonde fifteen years ago, when the writer last saw her.

7. *Arthur John*, 7th g., br. of preceding six daughters of *Mark*, and only son, b. at Oxford, Nov. 25th, 1846, came to California about 1861, enlisted in the "California Hundred," was taken prisoner at — — —, was sent to Andersonville prison, where he remained nine months, was exchanged, sent home to Oxford, Connecticut, died there from the effects of starvation in prison, and was buried at Seymour, Connecticut. By the death of this young man, *John Arthur*, s. of *Mark*, s. of *Abijah*, s. of *John* fifth child of *Thomas*, s. of *Thomas*, s. of *EDWARD* the founder, the name *WOOSTER* in this branch, will end upon the death of his father, *Mark*, now about seventy-eight years old.

This *Mark Wooster* deserves more than mere mention. At the age of twenty-one, by the death of his father, *Abijah*, he inherited a portion of the ancestral property of his line, consisting of about two hundred and fifty acres of excellent land on Little River. Besides this, he had a saw-mill and flouring-mill, large chattles and money in bank. He was young, popular, nearly six feet in height, an athlete in strength and handsome withal. He disdained a collegiate education, or at least had no taste for extensive learning. He thought at that time he was, and always would be, satisfied with a common-school education. He was the best rider and

wrestler in his county. He had money and leisure, and was unsurpassed among his social peers. Eventually he mortgaged his ancestral acres, and with the money led a life of adventure forty years ago in Texas and Louisiana. From Texas he came to California, and passed through all the phases of California pioneer life, made money easily, lost it more easily, held offices and resigned them. He, finally, when age was fast approaching, settled in Sonoma, California, and planted an orchard and a vineyard, and raised cattle and horses in the adjacent hills. In 1868, he was made postmaster of Sonoma, which he soon resigned in favor of his daughter, who still holds the office. *Mark* still cultivates his vines and orchard, and raises horses. He is considered the type of an energetic, honest man. He can walk to the top of the mountains as soon as a man of forty, and can mount a horse with the lithe dexterity of a youth.

The property he mortgaged and finally sold for a few thousands, in Connecticut, is now worth hundreds of thousands, being covered with great manufactories and thriving towns.

John, 4th g., above, grandfather of *Mark*, had five hundred acres in the valley of Little River, which is a tributary of the Naugatuck.

"The tract of land just over the Oxford line, and west of Little River, consisting of about one hundred acres, and known as the Park, was enclosed about the middle of the last century, by a permissive Act of the Colonial Government, by a Mr. Wooster [the same John just mentioned] for the purpose of keeping deer. On one side of this enclosure there was an overhanging rock, from which the hunted deer would sometimes leap into the enclosure, much to the discomfiture of the disappointed huntsmen. This was one of the parks referred to by Peters in his History of Connecticut, published in 1781." I understand that by John's will this park came to *Abijah*, and through him to *Mark*, who disposed of the family homestead, which had been in continuous possession of the same line of Woosters for two hundred years.

THOMAS 3, 5th ch. of Thomas 2, and his wife Phoebe (née Tomlinson), b. 18 Feb. 1692, m. 25 Dec. 1718, Sarah, who d. 10 Dec. 1785, aged 92, d. 2 Feb. 1777, aged 85. He had seven ch. His fifth son Daniel 4, b. 17 July, 1729, m. 11 May 17—d. 13 Oct. 1790, leaving six ch.

Daniel 4, fifth ch. of Thomas, Jr. 3; Thomas 2. EDWARD 1, b. 17 July 1729, m. 11 May 17—Sarah who d. 13 Oct. 1790, aged 36, had six ch. and d. 3 April, 1807, aged 78.

One of his sons *Daniel* 5, fourth ch. of Daniel 4, &c. b. 14 March, 1786, d. 9 Dec. 1861, aged 85 y. 8 m. 25 d. leaving 11 ch. surviving by one wife (Mary Minerva, b. 2 Sept. 1805, d. 28 Sept. 1865.) Treat, Harriet Corydon, have died. Judson living in Brandford; Julius in Wisconsin, *Jennette* in Wis. D. P. Wooster, M. D. died in Wis. Adney lives in Bridgeport, Conn. has 5 ch. Martha m. Albert Downes, living in Iowa, has had 15 ch. Abburn is living in Wis.; this accounts for 11 of the 13. Perhaps the other two were overlooked!

The first of the above 11, Miss *Martha Minerva* 6, m. Durand Hawkins (b. 26 Jan. 1797); 23 Nov. 1822. Her husband, Hawkins d. 18 March, 1831. Their ch. were Mary A 7 [who furnishes me the data of this line from records and monuments] b. 6 Sept. 1823, Daniel L. 7, b. 30 Aug. 1827, d. 27 Dec. 1863.

Mary Minerva 6, née Wooster, married 2nd time, Walter Smith, 20 April, 1837; by this mar. had one ch. b. 1838, d. 1859, name Corydon.

Mary Minerva Wooster Hawkins 6, m. 15 March, 1851, Miss Ellen E. Hoadly. They have ch. Lewis H. Abburn Corydon. Abburn d.

Mary A 7, sister of preceed. Daniel L., m. 8 May, 1868; Eli Edwards, who d. 2 Jan. 1880, leaving Mary A, widow, who m. again 23 March 1882, Prosper E. Beach.

This Mary A. 7, has been lame from infancy, and has always walked on crutches. But in compensation her father left her enough for life, and her husbands have added to her abundance so that her misfortune has been quite tolerable.

David 4, Thomas 3, Thomas 2, Edward 1, brother of the Daniel 4, above b. 5 Jan. 17, graduated at Yale Col. 1738.

Jennette Wooster 6, Daniel 5, Daniel 4, Thomas 3, Thomas 2, Edward 1, sister of Mary Minerva, above b. 22 Feb. 1818, Derby. Her mother's name was Mary Isabel, and she d. Dec. 1857. This Jennette m. 29 March, 1836, Henry Tyrrell who d. 24 Dec. 1879.

This *Jennette* and *Mary Minerva*, and their br. and sr. it will be seen are descended from Grandfather Daniel 5, Daniel 4, Thomas 3, Thomas 2, Edward 1. While Hon. Murray S. 6 of Beloit, Wis., is descended from Daniel 5, David 4, Thomas 3, etc.

The Daniel 5, son of Daniel 4, was a blacksmith and farmer; a very independent, strong and courageous man, making a good living by persistent industry and honesty, and dying at Racine, Wisconsin.

The other Daniel 5, David 4, Thomas 3, etc., was a Methodist Minister at Middlebury, C.

Mark Wooster 6, of Sonoma, Cal., of this family is descended from John 4, brother of Daniel 4, and David 4, sons of Thomas 3, etc., as above, I have had great difficulty in finding the clue to the chaos in the multitudinous descendants of the eldest son of Edward 1, Thomas 2, and wife Phebe Tomlinson, but it is hoped the descendants will be able to enlarge this volume with more complete data after the place of the writer is left vacant.

JOHN 5, br. of Abijah 5, p. 19, m. Lizzie Washburn, dau. of John Washburn, and had ch. *Washburn Nathan, Clark, Nancy*.

Washburn 6, last named, m. Betsey Chatfield, and had George 7, Jane 7, and Jay 7. He lived in Derby, afterwards moved to Illinois, bet. 1825 and 1830.

Nathan 6; br. of preced. m. Polly Ann Nettleson, Derby, and had ch. one Mary Ann 7, m. Elias Hotchkiss; Polly Ann d. and Nathan 6, m. again on Bayou Tache, Louisiana, and had s. wh. was little ch. in 1840.

Clark 6, br. of preced. m. Miss Canfield, dau. of Abijah Canfield, Derby, and had s. Charles 7, now living in Seymour, Ct., a merchant.

John 6, lives in Oxford Ct.

Maria 6, remarkable for her beauty m. Geo. Howard, merchant in New Haven. Nancy 6; m. Sam. Wise; manufacturer, in Conn.

Thomas son of Thomas son of *EDWARD*, had a son David who d. Ct. 15 Jan. 1812, aged 77, b. 1735; who had Daniel 5, who was a methodist preacher for forty years, lived in Middlebury, Connecticut, where he was b. 31. Aug. 1774 and d. 27. June 1860 aged 86. He had two brothers, James 5 and David 5, the latter d. in N. H. 27. June, 1826, aged 62, hence he was born in 1764. James "lived and died in Middlebury, Ct. He was several times elected to the State Legislaturey and was known as 'Old Reliable.'"

DANIEL 5, David 4, Thomas 3, Thomas 2, Edward 1, m. and had 7 ch. 6 s. and 1 dau.

Aramynta, b. 25. May, 1793; Garry, b. 15. Apr., 1795; Thomas, b. 14. Apr., 1797, d. 1862 in Ct.; Bennet, b. 1. Mar., 1799; Murray, b. 17. June, 1802; David, b. 27. Aug., 1805, d. 1879 in Roch., N. Y.; Chester, b. 17 Mar., 1808.

BENNET 6, Daniel 5, David 4, Thomas 3, Thomas 2, Edward 1, moved from Ct. to Tully, N. Y., before 1820, and in 1844 moved to Clinton, Rock Co. Wis., in 1844, d. in Beloit, Wis., 11. June, 1881, aged 82, and his wf. d. 14. Oct., 1881. They had 6 ch. Henry, S. 7, b. 20. Apr. 1820; Mary Aramynta, now Mrs. J. T. Slane, b. 9. June, 1822; Sarah M., b. 29. July, 1829, unmarried; Charles D., b. 22. Feb., 1832; George B., b. 24. Feb., 1836; Julia R., b. 8. Apr., 1840, d.

Henry S. Wooster was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in the years 1865 and 1866. Has three children, Clarence, who is now in Las Vegas, New Mexico, is 33 years old; Bennet P., who is now 20 years old and lives in Boloit, Wis.; Mary, who is 18 years old and lives with her father.

Chas. D. Wooster, was captain in the 4th Wisconsin Battery, served through the war, now lives in Brodhead, Wis.; has two children, Gaylour, aged 24 years, and Minna, aged 12, all in Brodhead, Wis.

Geo. B. Wooster served through the war in a New York Regiment. Came home with an honorable discharge. Has 4 children, 2 daughters and 2 sons; Horace, about 19 years, Ellen Curry and Katey, all in Brodhead, Wis.

GARRY 6, Daniel 5, David 4, &c., had 2 children, Styles and Ruth. Ruth died about 12 years ago; Styles is living in New Haven, Conn., and has 3 children grown. Can't give their names, except the oldest who is named Chester.

TRUMAN 6, br. of Garry 6. Had 6 sons. Daniel T. born Feb. 6, 1820, and now lives in Northfield, Conn.; Gilbert L. born Mar. 21, 1872; Rollin S., born Nov. 25, 1821; David B. born Sept. 2, 1827, was killed by a rebel bullet Sept., 1864. He was Orderly Sergeant and a brave man, he left 1 daughter in Conn., now about 20 years.

GEORGE W., born Aug. 15, 1829, and is now living in Northfield, Conn. Was a member of the Legislature in 1880, and one of the most eccentric of men.

DENNIS T., born Sept. 11, 1836, and lives in Wilsonville, Conn. Has 5 children, the two oldest are sons, Walter and Charles, Walter about 24, Charles 22 years old.

Daniel 7, has had 3 sons, 2 of them died young, Levi is living in Northfield, Conn., and is now about 30 years old.

Gilbert L., br. of Daniel 7, sons of Garry 6, Daniel 5, &c. has 2 children, one son, Wilber, aged 25, daughter aged 30.

Rollin S., 7, son of Truman 6, son of Daniel 5, David 4, &c., now lives in Jesup, Iowa. Is childless, but a wealthy farmer and fancy sheep raiser.

George W., 7, son of Truman 6, &c., now lives in Norfolk, Ct., and is an extensive marble cutter and childless. He used to be in California.

Murray, 6, son of Daniel 5, David 4 Thomas 3, &c., had 5 children, 3 sons and 2 daughters. Sons named Homer, Frank and Milo; Homer died in Syracuse, N. Y. Frank was a promising lawyer, was First Lieutenant, a brave soldier and was killed at Fredricksburg, Va. Milo is living in Tully, N. Y.

David, 6, br. of preceed. Murray 6, had 5 or 6 children, 2 only are living, a son, John, and a daughter, Anna, lives somewhere in Conn. This ends David and his generation.

Chester, 6, br. of preceed. David 6, has 4 sons, William and Brun live in Rockfield, Ills., Parker and Jones live in Tully, N. Y. This ends Chester and his generation.

A friend of mine writes me, that in the cemetery, a few miles south of Derby near Stratford, Ct., is a large old monument of Col. Joseph Wooster. An eulogy was written of him about the time of the erection of the monument.

Our grandfather often said he never knew or heard of any Woosters being arrested for any crime. He was inclined to think the Woosters a little superior. But that was a Methodist priest's opinion, and should be taken for what it was worth. I am prepared to say the same thing of them, so far as any thing criminal is concerned. So far as I know all are good livers, and as citizens are as good as an average of the human race. This is a Deacon's opinion and good authority. [Letter of Hon. Murray S. Wooster, Beloit, Wis.]

Abraham, 2d g., 4th ch. of EDWARD, had, as stated previously, three sons, *Abraham*, *Joseph* and *David*.

ABRAHAM, 3d g., last named, eldest son of *Abraham*, 2d g., and wife, *Mary Walker*, was born 1698, m. about 1733, and d. between 1734 and 1740, leaving only ch., *Edward*, 4th g. He was undoubtedly a man of liberal culture and leisure, as his father, *Abraham*, 2d g., had considerable estates in lands and chattles. This *Abraham*, 2d g., of Connectient, used to visit the children of Rev. Wm. Worcester, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and the Worcesters of New Hampshire, who he said were his cousins.

The widow of General *David Wooster* who was the 3d son of this *Abraham*, 2d g., said she had "ascertained that two brothers came from England, one" (probably the Rev. Wm. Worcester, of Salisbury, Massachusetts), "settled in Massachusetts; the other" (probably EDWARD), "in Connecticut.—[Grant & Co. Her. Off., London.]

The widow of General David was a daughter of the then President of Yale College, an educated and exemplary lady, not likely to have made a statement without ample authority; besides, it is probable she had often seen her husband's father, and knew from him the correctness of her statement.

The heirs of EDWARD signed themselves Wooster, but in a manner to show by way of monogram that there was another "r" and a "e" in the name.

But to return from this unprofitable digression: *Abraham*, 3d g., died about 1735, probably, leaving only child, *Edward*, 4th g., in charge of his brother *David*, who was then about twenty-five years old, probably already married, and who adopted the infant Edward and brought him up as his own child. From this came the tradition among his grandchildren that General *David* was their great-grandfather.

The life of this *Edward*, 4th g., was not free from adventure. When a youth he accompanied his uncle and adoptive father in his campaigns against Indians. About the age of 25—he was born in 1734—he was commissioned ensign in a regiment raised in Connecticut for the invasion of Canada in the reign of George II.

The following is a literal copy of the original, which was printed on paper, and is now, after one hundred and twenty-five years, in a dilapidated condition. The original is in the hands of Daniel Wooster, Albany County, New York, a grandson of the *Edward*, 4th g., mentioned in the document.

THOMAS FITCH, Esq.

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's English Colony of CONNECTICUT, in NEW ENGLAND, in AMERICA,

Colon of
Connec-
ticut

To Edward Wooster, Gen^{tn}, GREETING:

By Virtue of the Power and Authority to Me given, in and by the Royal Charter, to the Governor and Company of said Colony, under the Great Seal of Place of England, I do, by these presents, reposing the Seal, especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct Constitute and appoint you the said Edward Wooster to be *Ensign* of the *First* Company in a Regiment of Foot, raised in this Colony, for invading *Canada*, and carrying War into the Heart of the Enemies Possessions; and to proceed therein, under the supreme Command of His Majesty's commander in Chief in *North America*, of which Regiment David Wooster Esq; is Colonel. You are therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of *an Ensign* in leading, ordering, and exercising said Company in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, in the service aforesaid; and to keep them in Good Order and Discipline; hereby commanding them to obey you, as their *Ensign* and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall receive from Me, or the Commander in Chief of said Colony, for the Time being, or other your superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, pursuant to the Trust reposed in you.

Given under my Hand, and the public Seal of the Colony aforesaid, within the same, the Twenty second Day of March in the Thirty second year of the Reign of His Majesty GEORGE the Second King of GREAT BRITAIN etc., annoque Domini 1750.

Tho^s FITCH.

By His Honor's Command,

George Wyllys Sands.

Ensign EDWARD was afterwards promoted, and is said to have reached the rank of captain in the service of the king before the Revolution. He did not enter the Revolutionary Army in any capacity. He m. Sarah Judd, dau. of Reverend Reuben Judd, a Presbyterian minister. Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War he removed with wf. Sarah and seven ch. to Albany County, New York, and there had one more ch. He was b. at or near Derby, Connecticut, 1734, d. 28th of November, 1812, aged 78. His wife, Sarah, d. 6th of January, 1807, aged 60. "They both lie in the family burying ground, on the old Homestead," Albany County, New York. This EDWARD, 4th g., had 8 ch. of 5th g., line of Abraham, 2d g., viz :

1. EDWARD, b. 1761, d., unm., in Canada, at the house of a Mr. Ketchum, in the town of York, about the 14th of August, 1808, aged about 47. He was not sick, but died in the middle of the night, sitting up in bed, leaning on Mr. Ketchum. Cause of death unknown.

2. REUBEN, bro. of preceding, resided in South Carolina, m. and had a son ; name not obtainable. While on a speculating tour in Kentucky, he and two of his companions or servants were murdered. Their bodies were identified. No money or papers had been taken from them. The murderers were found and executed. This was about 1795. There are two statements before me, entitled to equal credibility. One is, that he never married ; the other, that he left a wf. and 1 s. in South Carolina. My opinion coincides with the latter statement.

3. DAVID, 5th g., br. of preceding, b. 1767, m. Lydia Stuart, and had 10 ch.,

1. Marrilla; 2. James; 3. Reuben; 4. David; 5. Roxana; 6. Maria; 7. Julie Anne; 8. Rhina, still living, in 1824 year; 9 and 10, Charles and Edward (twins), and d. April 8th, 1813, aged 46. His w^f., Lydia, d. July 1st, 1834, aged 63.

4. SARAH, 5th g., sister of preced., b. 1768, m. Samuel Gavett, and had 7 daus., d. 29th of October, 1855, aged 87, in the State of New York. The latter years of her life, as "Sally Gavett," she was a distinguished character in the M. E. Church. The *Christian Advocate and Journal* published a lengthly obituary of her soon after her death.

5. HEZEKIAH CALVIN, br. of preceding, a Methodist preacher, lived in Canada, was known as a friend of Bishop Ashbury. He was b. 1771, d. November 2d, 1798, aged 27, at home, Albany County, New York. A memoir of his life was used as a Sunday School book by the M. E. Church, thirty or forty years ago, but I have not been able to find a copy, though I have often seen one.

6. JOHN, br. of preced., and father of the writer, b. Jan. 27, 1774, in Connecticut, taught school when a young man, began to preach before marriage as a circuit preacher of the M. E. Church—at one time on Black River Circuit—m. Nov. 27, 1806, Sallie Wright, eldest dau. of George Wright, of East Bloomfield, New York, a Revolutionary pensioner, d. August 28th, 1825. His letters show him to have been a man of liberal culture. He was of a grave, quiet demeanor, given to the study and reading of religious literature. He had regular features, rather long upper lip, clear dark-blue eyes, dark-brown heavy hair and beard. He was nearly six feet in height, had small hands and feet, and weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds. The expression of his countenance was very agreeable, and so serene and open that all were attracted to him. He was very unselfish; indeed, a self-denying man. It was on an errand of charity to a stricken family that he received the poisonous germs of typhus fever of which he died at an untimely age, while yet in the vigor of

manhood. His children hold his memory in great veneration, always comparing their lives with his example. It was thought noticeable that his last sermon was preached from a part of the 17th verse of the XVIth Chapter of Revelations : "And there came a great voice out of the temple of heaven, from the throne: saying, it is done." Surely, his loving labors, his earthly hopes, the sight of his forests and green fields, the murmur of the crystal streamlet that rippled over rocks near his house, the babble (music to a father's ears) of his many children—all yet in youth and childhood, the splendor of the waning summer-day, the mystic beauty of the night—all this was done. He said to his weeping wife: "You and our posterity will be provided for; the righteous are not forsaken nor do their seed beg bread." He was buried in the village of Jasper, Steuben County, New York, in the village burying ground; none of his family or descendants rest near his grave. His wife, Sally, was b. in Conn, town of Sharon, May 19th, 1785, and d. in Adrian, Michigan, —, 1869. Their children were of 6th generation :

1. Caroline, b. October 31, 1807.
2. John Edward Lacy, b. February 19, 1809.
3. Harriet, b. April 15, 1811.
4. Amanda Maria, b. March 28, 1813.
5. Sarah Adeline, b. February 27, 1815.
6. George Breton, b. May 20, 1817.
7. Ralph Wright, b. July 8, 1819.
8. Nancy Ann, b. April 22, 1821.
9. James D., b. June 30, 1825.
10. David, b. June 10, 1827.

7. WILLIAM, b. 1775, d., mind., March 5th, 1831, aged 56, in Albany County, New York.

8. CLARINTHA, sister of preced., m. John Hagaman, d. in Rochester, New York, leaving three sons.

[I will continue the genealogy of the posterity of EDWARD 4th g., last named, down to the present time, before taking up that of his two uncles, Joseph and David].

DAVID and wf., Lydia Stuart, had of 6th g., 10 children :

1. MARILLA, b. February 17th, 1721, m. John Connell, and had five daughters, died April 18th, 1881, aged 90 years.

2. JAMES, b. 1799, m. Cornelia Deidrich, was drowned in Catskill Creek, December 23d, 1827, aged 31, left a son and daur. of 7th g., names not ascertained.

3. REUBEN, b. February, 1795, m. Margaret Boardman, daur. of John Boardman, Rensselaerville, New York, —— —, and had 5 ch., 4 sons and 1 daughter:

1. John, b. 1829; 2. Reuben Jr., b. 1830; 3. David, b. 1831, Albany County, New York; 4. Frances Margaret, b. ——; George Camp, b. ——.

He d. April 2d, 1881, aged 86. He was a remarkably fine-looking man, and wrote with a clear and steady hand the last months of his life.

4. DAVID, br. of preced., m., February, 1828, Charlotte Miller, daur. of Daniel Miller, of Newry, New York. He d. February 14th, 1865, aged 68 yrs. 2 mos. 3 ds. His wf. d. August 12th, 1871, aged 69 yrs. 7 mos. 2 dys. They left of 7th g. 3 sons and a daughter:

1. Charles Edward, b. 1829; 2. James, b. 1831; 3. Daniel M., b. 1835; 1. Charlotte, b. about 1838, d. about 1861.

5. ROXANA, b. June 30th, 1799, is still living, m. Thomas Smith, and had 1 s. and 1 daur., Elizabeth L., now living at South Westerlo, Albany County, New York. To the researches of this lady I am indebted for many important data in the preparation of this *brochure*.

6. MARIA, b. 1801, m. Edward H. Miller, son of Daniel Miller, of Newry, New York, and brother of last-named Charlotte Miller, wf. of *David Wooster*, 6th g., above, and had of 7th g.:

Charles, Edward H. Jr., Elisha S., Sarah (now lives in Canada), and Ellen, who d. 1879.

[EDWARD H. MILLER, JR., 7th g., last named, is Secretary Central Pacific R. R. Company, and is a millionaire, m. and has had one child:

Lizzie, 8th g., b. in California, about 1865.

CHARLES MILLER, br. of preced., m. Anna Mahoney, at Sacramento, about 1860, and has had of 8th generation:

Mary, b. 1862; Charles, b. 1863; Mand, b. 1865; Elisha, b. 1867; Blanche, b. 1869.]

Maria, 6th g., is still living in good health, aged 81.

7. JULIA ANN, sister of preceed., b. 1806, d. April 11th, 1813, aged 6 yrs. 3 mos. 11 dys.

8. RUTH, 6th g., still living, in her seventy-second year, b. 1808.

9 and 10. CHARLES and EDWARD (twins), b. 1811, both d. unm., Charles d. April 27th, 1851, aged 39 yrs. 8 mos.; Edward d. January 23d, 1867, aged 55 yrs. 4 mos. 27 dys. Oil portraits of these twins are in possession of their nephew, J. B. Wooster, Esq., of this city.

JOHN B., 7th g., eldest ch. of Reuben and wf., Margaret Boardman, see p. ——, was b. 1829, in Albany County, New York, m., Nov. 30th, 1869, at Sacramento, California, Abby Gregg, dau. of Samuel Gregg, M. D. and wf. née Ruthy Woodworth Richards, both of Mass. and has had of 8th g., 8 children:

Kate, b. at Sacramento City, August 27th, 1860; Frederick Lindley, b. Aug. 19th, 1862; Philip and Anna (twins), b. September 6th, 1864; [Anna d. Jan. 1, 1865]; Edith, b. October 23d, 1866; Moses Ellis, b. at Framingham, Massachusetts, May 5th, 1869; John B., Jr., b. December 10th, 1872; Grace, b. Jan. 21st, 1876. All except two born in San Francisco.

KATE, 8th g., above last named, m., March 11th, 1879, in San Francisco, Captain John Metcalf, b. 1846, now of steamship *Oceanic*, an Englishman of excellent reputation and distinguished ability in his profession, and has had of 9th g., 1 child :

Ruth Ismay, b. in San Francisco, June 14th, 1880.

Since her marriage Mrs. Metcalf has voyaged around the world.

John B., 7th g., is a merchant of fortune and No. 1 reputation in San Francisco.

2. REUBEN, JR., br. of preceed., John B., b. 1830.

3. DAVID, 7th g., br. of preceed., b. 1834, in Albany County, New York, m. and has had 1 s., lives in San Francisco. A merchant.

4. FRANCES MARGARET, 7th g., sister of preceed., b. ——, m. C. Ed. Wakelee, of New York, and has ——

48. *Thysanococcidae*

5. GEORGE CAMP, 7th g., b. ——————, m. Miss Clark, of Walton, New York, and has ch. He is an excellent miscellaneous writer and a poet without. (See a selection of his writings in Appendix.) He d. 1883.

DISC. OF REV. JOHN WOOSTER

CAROLINE WOOSTER, 6th g., 1st ch. of JOHN, 5th g., m. Wm. Kidder, about 1835, and had

Caroline, William, and several others.

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William last named went to California in 1851, mined on Yuba River; went to British Columbia during Frazer River excitement. He with several companions embarked on board a coasting vessel. The vessel was captured by Indians while at anchor in the night, and all on board were killed—such is the story. William has never been heard of since.

CAROLINE, 7th g., sister of last named, m. in Michigan, and has children of 8th generation.

JOHN EDWARD LACY, 6th g., 2d ch. of Rev. John, m. and had Flora, b. June 19th, 1836.

The mother of Flora died, and her father, J. E. Lacy, m. again and has had

Maria, b. February 22d, 1842; Charles, b. May 1st, 1843; Homer, b. July 10th, 1845; John, b. February 1st, 1847; Marilla Caroline, b. March 7th, 1852.

FLORA, 7th g., last named, m. James Wood, (?) of Rollin, Michigan, and has had 5 ch., names not known to writer.

CHARLES, 7th g., half-brother of Flora, m. Helen M. Hitchcock, b. July 19th, 1843, in Hillsdale County, Michigan, and died September 30th, 1877, at Silver Creek, Nebraska. Their children were

Mary Pauline, b. January 10th, 1874; Helen Ethel, b. July 12th, 1875, both born at Silver Creek, Nebraska.

JOHN, 7th g., br. of preced. Charles, 7th g., m. and has children, is practicing law in Dowagiac, Michigan.

HOMER, 7th g., br. of preced., was educated for the Church, but his health failing, he has become a farmer, and is now a resident of California.

HARRIET, 6th g., dau. of Rev. John, is living in Adrian, Michigan, on the place bought for her by her mother more than forty years ago.

AMANDA M., 6th g., sister of preceed., m. J. Marsden Herrick, in Medina, New York, November 21st, 1838, and had

Emily, b. August 27th, 1839, in Tecumseh, Michigan; died in same place October 15th, 1839.

Amanda, 6th g., died November 4th, 1839, and her husband, Herrick, died December ——, 1839, all in same place, and are buried in the same plat.

SARAH ADELINE, 6th g., sister of preceed., m. Frederick Bolls, in Michigan, in 1838. Her husband died some years ago, but she is still living. Their ch. are: Frances Elizabeth, b. Aug. 27th, 1839, m. April 5th, 1864, Captain Henry King, in Michigan. The writer saw her in 1861, she was then a very handsome brunette. Celia H., sister of preceed., b. January 10th, 1842, m. January ——, 1874, Barnum Barnes, Blissfield, Michigan. Clarintha Amelia, b. February 19th, 1844, m. Charles F. Grieb, February 15th, 1872, in Chelsea, Michigan.

John Edward, 7th g., br. of preceed., b. November 10th, 1847, m. Miss Harriet Snow, March 6th, 1872, in Detroit, Michigan. Adeline, sister of preceed., b. June 25th, 1850, d. Nov. 1851; Effie, b. October 14th, 1853, d. Dec. 24th, 1866. All the children of Sarah were born in Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

Frances, 7th g., above, and husband King, have had of 8th generation:

Frederick Edward, b. September 20th, 1868; Mary Adelaide, b. March 27th, 1871, d. August 5th, 1871; Henry Rufus, b. May 2d, 1872; Florence, b. February 8th, 1880. All born in Adrian, Michigan.

CELLA, 7th g., sister of preceed., and husband Barnes, have had of 8th generation:

Harriet, b. February 22d, 1875, d. March 3d, 1875; Nellie Louise, b. July 21st, 1876; John Edward, b. May 11th, 1878.

CLARINTHA A., 7th g., sister of preceed., and husband Charles Grieb, have had

Charles Frederick, b. December 20th, 1872, d. July 29th, 1876; Alice Elizabeth, b. September 14th, 1876; William, b. April ——, 1878, d. July ——, 1878; John Edward Laey, b. 1880. All born in Chelsea, Michigan.

JOHN EDWARD, 7th g., br. of preceed. Clarintha M., m. Harriet Snow, and has had

William Edward, b. December 24th, 1872; Louisa Augusta, b. September, 1874, January 4th, 1875. Both b. in Detroit, Michigan.

GEORGE B., 6th g., 6th ch. of Rev. John, m. and had by first wife :

George, b. April 14th 1812, at Waterloo, Michigan.

By second wife :

John, b. in Laporte, Indiana, 1844, d. 1845; Ralph, b. in Michigan, 1845; Mary, b. May 19th, 1847; Genira, b. September, 1848.

This George B., 6th g., was a Protestant Methodist preacher the last ten or fifteen years of his life. When he was a young man, he raised a company of *libusters*, of which he was captain, for invading Canada from Detroit. They attempted to cross Detroit River on the ice in the night, but were driven back by Canada troops, with some casualties, now forgotten. He was a brave, chivalrous, fine-looking athletic young man. When he became a Methodist his manners suddenly changed to quiet gravity. Some time between 1850 and 1860, while on a preaching mission in Missouri, he stopped at a country tavern to remain over Sunday. While sitting in a chimney corner, reading a Testament preparatory to the Sunday morning service, there suddenly came up a thunder-storm. A flash of lightning illuminated the house, almost in darkness by clouds, and when the inmates looked around they found "Mr. Wooster" dead on the floor. He had been instantly killed by the first flash of lightning which ushered in the storm. His brother, James D., who was traveling with him, assisted at the funeral ceremonies.

RALPH WRIGHT, 6th g., b. in Caledonia, N. Y., br. of preceed., m. Sally Mack (b. in Milan, Ohio, December 29th, 1824), August 20th, 1845, and has had of 7th generation :

Emily 7, b. 12 July 1846, d. 2 Apr. 1868.

Maria 7, b. 24 Feb. 1848, d. 17 Aug. 1850.

Lacy Elliot 7, b. 28 Dec. 1849, m. 10 Oct. 1873, Alice Mullineny, and has had Alice, May 8, b. 2 Mar. 1875, Ralph W. 8, b. 30 Sep. 1878.

Alice, 7th g., sister of preceed. Lacy Elliot 7, b. September 5th, 1851, m. June 16th, 1872, J. G. Hill, Attorney at Law, and had

Elliot Wooster, 8th g., b. May 24th, 1880, and a daughter —— b. 1881.

WILDER MACK, 7th g., br. of preceed., b. February 1th, 1854, Texas, Kalamazoo Co. Michigan. He is a Graduate of the University of Michigan; is a journalist by profession, and a public speaker of great promise. All the descendants of this Ralph Wright Wooster, 6., were born in Michigan, and still reside in at that State, have property enough to be comfortable.

NANCY ANN, 6th g., sister of preceed. Ralph Wright, 6., m. Moriss Todd, about 1840, in Michigan. Their children are of 7th g., name of Topp.

EMMA LU, 7th g., b. January 1st, 1841, m. 1861, John W. Sergeant of Cleveland, Ohio, and has had

Kate Richmond, 8., b. October 5th, 1862.

William Pierson 8, b. 27 Aug. 1861; Emma Louise 8, b. 23 June, 1866; John Wm. 8, b. 29 Sept. 1868; Josephine 8, b. 9 Dec. 1872; Raymond 8, 27 Oct. 1876, all in Cleveland.

Ransom C. 7, Nancy Ann 6, etc. b. 8 Aug. 1842, d. 6 Jan. 1850.

Marsden H. 7, b. 16 June 1845, d. 10 May 1846.

David B. 7, Mar. 1817, m. Alice Nelson, and had by her ch. [David W. b. 29 June 1833 at Round Valley, California. His wf. Alice d. 25 July 1875; Oct. 21 he m. again, Miss —— Wallace, and has had ch. Frederick b. —— 1881.

Viola 7, sister of preceed. David B. 7, b. Aug. 1849, d. 7 Mar. 1850.

William G. 7, b. 25 Mar. 1852, d. Mar. 1853.

Homer 7, b. 22 Apr. 1850.

Lillie M. 7, b. 20 Jan. 1856, m. Chas. Wooster 7, Lacy 6, etc. 1881, lives in Nebraska.

Jessie M. 7, b. March 31st, 1869, m. C. A. Brakeman, and has had Bessie C., b. ——, ——.

DAVID B. TODD, 7th g., above, served in Army of the Cumberland as drummer boy and special bearer of dispatches at the age of 14-15 16; subsequently graduated in Medicine at University of Michigan. Went to California 1871; was Res. Phys. U. S. M. Hospital, at San Francisco; afterward Surgeon on Indian Reservation at Round Valley, Cal. Subsequently

elected to Board of Education, San Francisco, in which he served two years; then entered U. S. Army as Act. Asst. Surgeon, in which capacity he is still serving at Fort McDermot, Nevada.

CElia ANN, 7th g., b. September 9th, 1859, d. soon after.

[It should have been stated that George, eldest son of George B. 6., p. 32 served during the civil war to its close, as private, or non-commissioned officer, (I am not at hand). He is now a locomotive engineer, remarkable for immense strength. It is said he can lift more than a thousand pounds.]

JAMES D., 6., br. of preced. Nancy A. 6., m. and had

Harriet M., b. April 5th, 1859; Anton Row., b. July 12th, 1856, drowned, in river Raisin, Michigan, while swimming, July 8th, 1864.

David 7, b. Oct. 1853, went to California 1870; began study to enter University, but obeying the instincts of his race, longed for a venture; spent several years prospecting in Arizona, and living in Mexico, where he learned the Spanish language, and is now a student of medicine.

JAMES D., 6., commenced young manhood as a physician. Having abandoned the practice of medicine - in 1850 he accompanied the writer across the plains to California, made several thousand dollars in the mines and returned East, where he has since remained. His first wife, mother of his ch., d. ——, and he married again. He is now living on his income in Adrian, Michigan.

DAVID 6, 10th and last ch. of John 5, Edward 4, Abraham 3, Abraham 2, Edward 1, was b. June 10th, 1825, Town of Jasper, Steuben Co., N. Y.

In August 1849, married at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Frances Helen, only child of Hon. Gilbert Shattuck and his wife Hannah Gear, nee Post.

Their children were:

David Gilbert 7, b. 5 Sept. 1850, d. 10 Sept. 1851, at Ann Arbor.

Blanche Louise 7, b. 14 Oct. 1853, m. J. P. Weems (and has had Frank Wooster 8, 1 Sept. 1871; Guy 8, 30, May 1880). Her husband is a vinegrower and trader, and they reside in Sonoma, Cal.

Geo. Hamilton 7, b. 3 July 1857, d. 25 Dec. 1857.

Jean Margaret 7, b. 23 Sept. 1859, m. James Irving Taylor, 1 Feb. 1880 (and has had ch. Irving Wooster 8, b. 6 Dec. 1881).

Elizabeth 7, b. 27 Apr. 1865.

David 7, b. 26 Nov. 1866, d. 23 Feb. 1869.

DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH 3, ABRAHAM 2, EDWARD 1.

ABRAHAM 2, 3d son of EDWARD 1, the Founder, m. *Mary Walker*, and besides daus. as already mentioned, p. 15, had three sons:

Abraham 3, b. prob. 1698; Joseph 3, b. 16 Jan. 1702; David 3, b. 2 Mar. 1710.

This JOSEPH 3, m. and left numerous descendants. I find the names of four sons:

Abel 4, Isaac 4, Jabez 4, and David 4.

It is probable he had other children.

DAVID 4, 4th son of Joseph 3, last named m. *Polly Church*, and had 8 ch.:

Calvin 5, Sheldon 5, Nelson 5, Charles 5, Laura 5, Rowena 5, Cynthia 5, Caroline 5.

CALVIN 5, David 4, Joseph 3, Abraham 2, EDWARD 1, b. at Wilksbarre, Pa. 13 March, 1800; m. at Oswego, N. Y. 28 Dec. 1824, Miss Hannah Marston, and had of 6th g.:

Anna L. 6 b. 1 Oct. 1826; Augusta 6 b. 6 April 1829; d. 4 Aug. 1860; David G. 6, b. 3 Feb. 1831; Mary A. 6 b. 6 July, 1835.

ANNA L. 6, last named, dau. of Calvin 5, David 4, Joseph 3, Abraham 2, EDWARD 1, b. 1 Oct. 1826, at Newburgh, Albany Co. New York, m. 1849, at Cleveland, Ohio, Samuel Cowles, s. of Edwin Cowles, M. D. [This Samuel Cowles went to California, d. in San Francisco, 17 Dec. 1880, was a distinguished citizen, lawyer and Judge, a highly respected and popular man.] The ch. by this m. were:

Samuel W. 7 b. 28 April 1850, at Cleveland, Ohio; Edwin Wooster 7 b. 25 May 1855; Myra Augusta 7 b. 11 Aug. 1857, [m. in San Francisco, Cal. 15 June 1881, Joseph D. Redding, attorney-at-law, son of Hon. B. B. Redding and his wf. Mary Putnam, and has had 1 ch. a dau. name Myra, b. 23 May, 1882.

Hellen Cornelia, b. 2 June 1859, d. 8 Nov. 1868.

Anna Elizabeth 7, b. 17 Oct. 1861.

Charlotte Mary 7, dau. of Anna Wooster 6 [wf. of Samuel Cowles], Calvin 5, David 4, JOSEPH 3, ABRAHAM 2, EDWARD 1, b. 11 July, 1861; a handsome blonde, with fine small hands and feet, regular features, statuesque form, intellectual look, in all respects one of the Brahmin casto of her race.'

The writer is indebted to the young lady, bearing last mentioned name, for much assistance in copying old letters and searching chronicles more than two centuries old, for many of the facts, which the writer, unaided, could not have found time to ascertain.

Sarah Frances 7, b. 5 July, 1867. The last six were born in San Francisco, Cal.

Samuel 7 is a merchant; Edwin 7, is a graduate of the University of California, is now Post-master at Clipper Gap, Cal., where he is engaged in the business of general merchandise.

LAURA 5, b. 1798, dau. of David 4, Joseph 3, etc., b. 1798, m. Rev. Erastus Spaulding of the Prot. Ep. Church and d. 1852, leaving four sons.

One of these sons is the Rev. Edward Spaulding 6, of St. John's Church in San Francisco, Cal. He is an accomplished scholar, a gentleman of wide learning and extensive travel, held in great respect by his church and all who know him. He was b. ————m. ————has had one ch. a dau. Hellen.

STEARNS' FAMILY.

ROWENA 5, sister of preced. Laura 5, b. 1802, m. 1821, Jabez Sterns, and had one s. and 5 daus., two of whom d. She d. ————leaving her surviving.

David Wooster Stearns 6, b. 1826. [M. Gertrude Pratt and has three sons: Benj. Walter 7, b. 1866. David Wooster 7, b. 1870, and Fred. Waters 7, b. 1878.

Polly Church 6, sister of preced. David Wooster Stearns 6, m. 1828; Ira Steenback, and has three sons: Leroy 7, b. 1857; Lafayette 7, b. 1859; Charles Arthur 7, b. 1862 and five daus.: Adelaide 7 (m. Bushnell) b. 1847; Alice 7 (m. Noble) b. 1848; Nellie 7, b. 1851; Irene 7 (m. Hagen) b. 1855; Belle 7, b. 1866 and Beatrice b. 1870.

FRANCES ROWENA (Stearns) 6, sister preced. David N., Stearns 6 b. 1836, m. G. S. Ames, d. 1861.

IRENE 6, sister preced. Frances R. d. 1872, unm.

HARRIET EMILY 6, b. 1822. Still unm. taught school from the age of 11 to that of 54, when she retired.

LAURA 6, b. 1830, unm. an artist in oil painting and in photography. Lives in a town near New York: name of town not at hand.

CYNTHIA 5, sister of Calvin 5, David 4, Joseph 3, etc., b. 1804 m. Thomas Russell, and had 3 s. and 3 daus.; names not at hand.

Caroline 5, sister preced. Cynthia 5, b. 1813, m. John Moon and had four s. and four daus. d. 1879, leaving ch.

This is all I have been able to collect of the family of JOSEPH 3, Abraham 2, EDWARD 1. But it will be observed, there are data enough, for any enterprising young member of that branch to fill all omissions and correct all errors. The writer hopes some one of this numerous branch will

undertake the task. This JOSEPH and the writer's great Grandfather ABRAHAM 3, were brothers. He was a man of learning and leisure—said to have been a fine classical scholar. In religion was Episcopalian. He inherited lands and was an independent farmer.

DESCENDANTS OF GEN. DAVID WOOSTER.

DAVID 3, was the third and youngest son of Abraham Wooster 2, and his wife Mary Walker, and grandson of EDWARD the emigrant, the founder of the family in America, who landed in New England soon after the execution of Charles First, that is, between 1647 and 1650.

DAVID 3, was twenty-two years older than Washington, having been born in 1810. This fact should be borne in mind in reading his correspondence, as it will make his self-assertion, and advisory style, in military correspondence seem not out of place. D. was b. 2 Mar. 1710, m. Mary dau. of President Thomas Clapp of Yale, Col. 6 Nov. (O. S.) 1746. (Mary was b. 25 April, 1829.) Their ch. were:

1 *Mary* 4, b. Jan. 1717, d. Oct. 1748

Thos. 4, b. 29 Aug. 1752.

2 *Mary* 4, b. May 1751, d. Oct. 1751.

3 *Mary* 4, b. 21 Oct. 1755; m. Rev. John C. Ogden, Oct. 1772.

THOMAS 4, Gen. David 3, Abraham 2, EDWARD 1, m. Lydia Sheldon of N. Y. Feb. 1777, (the year in which his father fell), and had,

David 5.

Isaac Sheldon 5, [m. Caroline Mason, and had s. Chas. W. 6, Caroline 6, Thomas Sheldon 6.]

George Clinton 5.

Chas. Whiting 5, [m. Frances Stebbins; had s. Chas. Francis 6.]

MARY CLAPP 5, m. Francois Turner of New Haven and died childless.

HARRY 5.

CORNELIUS BRADFORD 5.

THOMAS 4, wf. and ch. moved to New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1791.

MARY 4, m. C. Ogden as above, and had

Mary 5, b. Feb. 1775, d. single at New Haven, March, 1839.

David Wooster 5, sis. preceed. Mary 5, d. young and unm.

Aaron Norton 5, also d. unm. 1821.

CHARLES WHITING 5, Thomas 4, Gen. David 3, etc., m. Frances Stebbins and had:

Charles Francis, b. 1810, who graduated at West Point in 1837, was promoted after the Mexican War (in which he served) to the rank of Capt. 4th Artillery, d. at Fort Brown, Texas, 1856. In an official report of Col. A. W. Doniphan, dated City of Chihuahua, March 4, 1847, to *Brig. Gen. R. Jones, Adjutant General, U. S. Army*, of the Battle of Sacramento, Col. Doniphan says: "Lieut. Wooster of the U. S. Army, acted as my aid and adviser on the field during the whole of the engagement, and was of the most essential service to me. * * He acted very coolly and gallantly." [Doniphan was Col. 1st Regt. Missouri mounted volunteers in Mexican War].

His father, Charles Whiting Wooster 5, entered the Chilean Naval Service, and rose to the rank of Admiral. He came to California in 1847 or 1848, engaged in mining the Yuba river bed by dredging, above Marysville, but without success, d. and was buried at Sutter's farm, Feather river, 1848.

Another account says he was buried at Monterey, Cal.; but I believe the former account is correct. His father married in 1777, and, as he was the fourth child, he was probably born about 1785, and so was only sixty-three at date of decease. Of his wife Frances Stebbins, I have no data.

It is probable then that there are many descendants of Gen. David in the line of his son Thomas 4, for when the latter removed to N. O. in 1794, he took with him sons David, George Clinton, Henry and Cornelius Bradford, of whose subsequent career I have no data.

Were I to give the official correspondence of Gen. David from the time he entered the Service of the Crown, in reign of George the Second until his fall at Danbury, Conn. in 1777, it would require a considerable volume; I may do this in appendix to this brochure, but have not yet determined.

MISCELLANOUS DATA OF FAMILIES WHOSE DESCENT FROM EDWARD 1,
HAVE NOT BEEN MADE OUT.

There was a *Lemuel Wooster* who was b. and d. in Litchfield, Conn. His father (Christian name not ascertained) built the house in which his s. Lemuel was b. and d. The father of Lemuel also d. in same house. Lemuel was a soldier in the Rev. War, hence was prob. of 4th g. from EDWARD 1. If we had the name of the father of this *Lemuel* or of his Grandfather we could make out the descent; but the deses. of Lemuel cannot supply the information.

Lemuel 4, had sister Clarissa and brother Ephraim; his mother d. in Vermont with one or the other of these children.

This *Lemuel* 4, (?) had son called Col. Lyman Wooster, b. in Conn. 9 Mar. 1798, d. in Mamence, Ill. 23 Dec. 1873, and dau. Clarissa, and s. Henry by another (first wf.) and dau. Ann, wh. m. Pease and s. Lewis and dau. Frances and another s. Judson 5, and Rebecca 5.

BENJAMIN 4 and wf. *Anna Judson* of Stratford, Ct. after m. settled in Litchfield, Ct. Their ch. were, *Ephraim* 5, *Lemuel* 5, *Thankful* 5.

EPHRAIM 4, b. 3 Aug. 1753 at Litchfield, Ct. m. Miss Abigail Lyman, dau. of Capt. Oliver Lyman and his wf. Eleanor, both Natives of Northampton, Mass. but afterwards for 8 yrs. residents of Litchfield, Ct. from whence they removed to Charlotte, Vermont. Ephraim 4 and Abigail had three ch.; *Eleanor* 5, *Lyman* 5 and *Frances* 5.

Eleanor 5, b. 3 Aug. 1783; *Lyman* 5, b. 10 Oct. 1785; *Frances* 5, b. 2 Feb. 1788.

ELEANOR 5, m. Harrington, and had three ch.:

Robert Hoyle 6, b. Charlotte, Vt. 1 March 1810; George Harrington 6, b. at Burlington, Vt. Nov. 1821; Laura Lyman Harrington 6, b. at Burlington, Vt. 17 May, 1823.

LYMAN 5, m. and had five ch.:

Mary Ann 6, b. at Charlotte, Vt. 16 Aug. 1811.

Guy 8, 6, b. " " " 4 April, 1813.

Sarah Ann 6, b. " " " in Summer of 1815.

Burr 6, b. " " " Sept. 1817.

Mark 6, b. " " " Sept. 1819.

Burr Wooster 6, last named, m. and had,
Kate 7, Anna 7, Marion 7.

Kate 7, d——Marion 7, b. 19 Nov. 1847, m. Howard Eckert of Cincinnati about 1876, and has one ch. *Florence* Eckert, b. 1877.

Anna 7, last named dau. of *Burr* 6, *Lyman* 5, *Ephraim* 4, ——— 3, ——— 2, *EDWARD* 1, b. 2 Dec. 1854, m. at Cerritos Rancho, Cal. 27 Nov. 1878, *George F. Bixby*, and has had two ch.:

Boys—*Stafford Weston*, b. 14 Feb. 1879; *Howard Eckert*, b. 21 Jan. 1881.

Mrs. Anna Wooster Bixby resides in the Southern part of California, and her husband is prosperous.

FRANCES OR FANNY 6, sis. of *Lyman* 6 last named m. *Krappen*, and had two ch.:

Philander 7, b. 1810; *Fanny* 7, b. 28 Dec. 1812.

Laura Lyman Harrington 7, dau. of *Eleanor Wooster* 6, and husband *Harrington* m. *Hawley* and has two ch.:

Frances Ellen 8, b. *Burlington*, Vt. 7 July, 1852; *Mary Alice*, b. *San Francisco*, Cal. 15 March, 1859.

This family live in *Oakland*, Cal.; *Mary Alice* is a graduate of the University of California.

MARK 6, br. of *Burr* 6, last named, and s. of *Lyman* 5, *Ephraim* 4, m. and has had 7 ch. all b. since 1842, of whom still live:

Josephine H. 8, *Mark K.* 8, *Florence Morton* 8. They reside in *Manchester*, Vt.

Mary Ann Wooster of *Swanzey*, m. at *Swanzey*, *Wm. August Sumner* of *Swanzey*, 2 Jan. 1837, *Sumner* d. and *Mary A.* his widow m. again, *Wm. Stowe* of *Swanzey*.

Apoma Wooster of *Derby*, m. *Joseph Moss* about 1818, and had six ch. all b. at *Derby*.

Edwin Wooster, s. of *Sheldon Wooster* and wf. *Sally Hall* of *Oxford*, Ct. m. *Mary Jane Perry*, dau. of *A. H. Perry* and wf. *Polly Leavenworth*, 23 May, 1860.

Eunice E. Wooster, b. 2 Mar. 1844, m. *Henry Chipman* of *Waterbury*, Ct. 6 Dec. 1868.

Julius Wooster, of Derby, m. about 1838, Caroline Smith, and had several ch. in Ohio or Wisconsin.

Sophia Wooster, b. 25 May, 1795, m. Calvin Leavenworth, 1812, and d. 20 Sept. 1839.

Mary Wooster of Oxford, Ct. m. same Calvin Leavenworth, 25 Dec. 1839, he then being 63 yrs. She had no ch.

Sarah J. Wooster, m. 1 May, 1830, Sheldon Leavenworth, b. 1801, and had four ch. all b. at Roxbury, Ct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. B. Wooster 6, of Birmingham, Ct. son of *Russel* 5, *Joseph* 4, ——3——2, EDWARD 1, was Colonel of 20th Ct. Vol. in civil war, is now Att'y.-at-law at Birmingham, Ct. I am informed that *Joseph* 4, above, was s. of *Samuel* 3, s. of *Timothy* 2, s. of EDWARD 1. And that Col. Wm. B. of the clan known as the "Good-Hill Woosters." And that the house of their Ancestor *Timothy* 2, was standing 20 years ago—but in possession of strangers.

There was a Doctor *Wooster*, at Galveston, Texas in 1839, owning a tavern. He came from Miss. He was then about 35 years old; fine looking, and renowned among border people for courage and "dash." Perhaps desc. from *Gen.* *David* 3, through *Thomas* 4, who moved with family to New Orleans, Dec. 1791?

ABEL Wooster 5, and wife Huldaah Swezey had, Adeline 6, William 6, George 6, Mary 6, Lewis 6, Anna 6; and d. in Boston, 1828.

ADELINE 6, last named m. Capt. Wm. W. Owen of Maine, and d. 27 June, 1867. Her ch. were:

Wm. Henry Owen 7, b. 5 Feb. 1838, m. 27 Dec. 1865, Carrie C. Roser of Savannah, Ga. Frederick Wooster Owen 7, b. 6 Oct. 1840, m. 5 Nov. 1867, Louisa M. Graves of Brooklyn, L. L. They have two ch. Adeline Wooster 8, Jennie Graves 8, both b. since 1870.

This Frederick Wooster Owen is a graduate in medicine, and resides at Morristown, N. J.

FAMILY OF LEMUEL WOOSTER.

MARSHAL WOOSTER 6, s. of Lewis 5, s. of Lemuel 4, s. of ——— 3, ——— 2, EDWARD 1, b. 19 Jan. 1825, Chataaugua, Co., N. Y., m. Miss Jeannette Angia Clough, 17 Jan. 1854 in Milwaukee, Wis. and had,

Fletcher Lewis 7, b. 13 Oct. 1851, Edwin Clough 7, b. 5 June 1856, m. Dora Ada Sherwood, 24 Nov. 1881, has one ch.

Clarence Marshall 7, b. 17 Dec. 1859, m. Miss Adpernia McCauley, 11 May, 1882.

Carrie Elizabeth 7, b. 21 Aug. 1862. Lorena Jennie 7, b. 6 Feb. 1864.

It is prob. that *Lemuel 4*, *Ephratim 4* and *Benjamin 4* were bros. and perhaps sons of Henry 3, Timothy 2, EDWARD 1, although this descent from EDWARD through son Timothy needs verification.

FAMILY OF ABRAM WOOSTER (3).

ABRAM 4, son of ——— 3, ——— 2, EDWARD 1, lived near Chicopee River, Mass., m. and had,

Lyman A. 5, b. 1778, m. Lydia Hall, d. 18 Feb. 1827.

Daniel, millwright, lived at Batavia, N. Y.

David, a minister, Batavia, N. Y.

Hermann, farmer, Salisbury, N. Y.

Sherman, judge and banker, Newport, N. Y.

LYMAN A. 5, last named b. 1778, m. Lydia Hall, and had:

Abram 6, b. 1880; Lyman A. 6, b. 18 Feb. 1803, d. 22 Feb. 1849; R. Willard 6, b. 1805, d. 18 April, 1833; David 6, b. 10 July, 1807; Joseph 6, b. 9 Dec. 1809; George 6, b. 1813, d. 2 June, 1835; Charles 3, b. 1817, d. 28 May, 1838.

Daniel 5 and David 5 are believed to have dese. at Batavia, N. Y.

Hanna 5, m. and had Nancy 6, Lensor 6, Jerome 6.

SHERMAN 5, m. had

Sherman 6, who had son John 7; Newman 6, State Senator, Banker, Judge, etc., Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; Maria 6.

LYMAN A. 6, Lyman A. 5, Abram 4, ——— 3, ——— 2, EDWARD 1, m. Pamelia A. child, 9 March, 1830, and had 9 ch.

Elizabeth d. 1; Lyman A. d. Wm. H. d. George W. d. Maria 7, b. 3 Sept. 1839; lives at Whitewater, Wis. 1 John C. d. Amelia, 8, 7, b. 19 Dec. 1843; lives at Wilton Junction, Wis. 2 John C. d.

LYMAN C. 7, b. 1 Aug. 1849, m. 6 Aug. 1877, Miss Ellen Bassett and has ch.

Charles B. 8, b. 26 June 1878, is a Prof. in College at Whitewater, Wis.

ABRAHAM 6, br. of Lyman A. 6, last named m. Phoebe Barber, lives in Hammond St., Lawrence Co. N. Y., and has ch.

Lawrence 7, Charles 7, Cynthia.

George W. 7, of this family m. Miss Annie W. Cornell in 1860, live in Wis. and have ch.:

George and Myrtie.

1 Lyman A. 7, br. of George W. 7, last named m. Henrietta Foltz, and has had ch.:

May, b. 1869, m. and d.

JOSEPH 7, Lyman A. 6, Lyman A. 5, Abram 4, — — 3, — — 2, EDWARD 4, m. Nancy Pickett, and has had ch.:

Elizabeth and Joseph.

ELIZABETH 7, sis. of Joseph, m. — Stoddard.

MARIA 7, sis. of Elizabeth m. Charles E. Green, 25 Sept. 1858, and has had dau. Nellie A.

Amelia 7, S. sis. of Maria 7, m. James E. Coakley, M. D., 26 Sept. 1865, and has had ch.:

Lyman Willeys.

This family desc. of one Abram Wooster, is thought by some of its members to be descended from ABRAHAM 2, but Abraham 3, had but one s. Edward 4, my Grandfather, and Joseph 3, s. of Abraham 2, had no s. Abram 4 to my knowledge, and David 3 (Gen. in Rev.) s. of Abraham 2 had but one s. Thomas. I think the tradition of the descent in this line is an error unless Joseph 3 had sons besides David, Isaac, Jabez, Abel, whose names have not come under my observation. But as I am personally acquainted with many desc. of Joseph 3, Abraham 2, EDWARD 4, it is remarkable I should not have ascertained the Cousinship to the Wisconsin and Herkimer Co., N. Y., Woosters. It is to be hoped this family, very extensive, and many whose members

are distinguished in their various occupations and professions will find the name of the *second* descendant from EDWARD, by which the chain will become complete, for this *second* descendant must have been the father of ABRAM 4, the ascertained ancestor of this family, living a hundred or more years after the death of EDWARD 1.

WALTER WOOSTER 6, served in the Revolutionary War from the commencement to the close. He lived in Naugatuck, Conn. He d. 1829, aged 75, hence was b. 1744, and was 31 when he entered the Army in 1755. He raised 8 ch.

1 *Levi* 5, eldest s. m. Ester Terrel and had Albert, Alonzo and Alson, d. 1860, aged 78. 2 s. *Albert* 5, m. Nithy Chatfield had 4 ch.

ALSON 6 of this family g. s. of WALTER, lives in Elyria, Ohio, aged 70. Jesse 5 3rd ch. of WALTER 4, m. and has ch. living. The name of the 4th ch. of WALTER 4 was David 5, he m. and had 5 ch. of whom two were s. Levi and Hollis. This family is very numerous, and are intermarried with Hochkiss, Sturdevant, Whitney, Barker. *Sheldon* 5 s. of WALTER 4, m. Miss Baldwin and had 9 ch., d. 1866, aged 75, a farmer. *Jane* 6, Sheldon 5, WALTER 4, m. Sylvester Bailey, painter and farmer, lives in Naugatuck. I am indebted to her for information concerning the descendants of WALTER WOOSTER, undoubtedly a 3rd descendant of EDWARD 1.

There are many Woosters in Ohio, from whom I have had no reports. The South Carolina Woosters have no representatives here—except descendants.

A note from Mrs. Beach, in answer to inquiry, says: "The house in which EDWARD WOOSTER died is not standing. The land [on which he lived and died] is used mostly for meadows, and of late has passed into the hands of a firm which intends using it for manufactory and building purposes—firm, Wallace & Farrel; the northern part. The southern part is held by Bassett & Wooster, a law firm. * * * I presume there is a stone that marks his grave [the location of which she is familiar with] but it is so imbedded in the ground [why don't descendants in vicinity restore, clean, and decipher it?] that it is impossible [the letters being so worn—after two hundred years—he died 1689] to make out all the names, * * * the snow and ice are so hard, and have been so all winter, that we cannot see all the stones."

David Wooster 6, son of Rev. John [page 31], has led a varied and somewhat adventurous life. His mother, born Sallie Wright, married 2d time when W. was about five years old, and selling her farm and chattles in Jasper, removed to the banks of the Tioga River. The consolidated family, next migrated to a place remembered as Bald Hill, near Hemlock Lake, Livingston Co., N. Y. From there the migration continued to the township of Barry, Ontario Co., N. Y. Here W. had his first vision of, and familiar acquaintance with Indians. The Tona-Wandas had a reservation a few miles south of his home. Here he attended public school for some years. The migration was next to Washtenaw Co., Michigan. Here W. continued his studies, partly in school and partly under private teachers. Soon after, he entered the Branch of the University of Michigan at Tecumseh, but thinking he could get along much faster with tutors, left that institution. He next attempted to become a printer, working at the business nearly one and a half years in all. About this time an Uncle of his, Ralph Wright, of Utica, Michigan, found him boarding with a family by name Kellogg. Mrs. Kellogg was niece of Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of Lake Erie. She was a lady of many accomplishments and sound learning, and just ten years older than the lad of sixteen. She was of great assistance to him in his studies, particularly in general literature and composition. He remembers her and her excellent husband, among the best friends of his life, though not seen for more than thirty years. He left this hospitable place and went with the Uncle to Utica. This excellent relative had an immense family of unruly children, and a slatternly wife. W. soon informed his patron that life was intolerable to him, and study impossible in such a savage camp, even in the companionship of a pretty and studious cousin, under an accomplished private tutor. The good Uncle sympathized with the aesthetic boy, and gave him a cottage for himself and cousin, about a mile from the family mansion. The cottage was situated near the margin of a beautiful stream, flowing between banks grown thick with birch, ash, maple, and willow trees, whose tops met each other from the opposite banks. In this ever bending avenue of verdure the stream flowed in silent beauty, the deep green of its surface, flecked with patches of sunshine, falling through rifts in the over hanging foliage. The Uncle furnished his nephew and daughter a beautiful boat, with cushioned benches and matted bottom. In this fairy boat, the pair would float for hours, nearly every day during the summer months, getting their lessons in Greek and Geometry, and reading Rollin and Plutarch, and trans-

lations of the Classics. This was a delicious idyllic poem which must come to an end.

There was not much danger of the cousins falling in love, for both were intent on their studies, each trying to surpass the other. But the young lady had a love stronger than all else. She was a confirmed opium-eater, consuming more than half a drachm a day then, when she was scarce seventeen. She soon fell behind her cleverer headed cousin in Greek and Geometry, but excelled him in literature, rhetoric, history and composition, both in prose and verse. All this at length became very tiresome. The maudlin moods of his cousin were varied with intervals of hilarious laughter, and splendid declamation; for when fully fed on opium, she remembered all the finest passages she had ever read, and unfastening her hair, and throwing it loose on her shoulders, she would spring upon a trunk of a fallen tree, in the forest or on a chair if in the house and recite for half an hour at a time, or until W. would break the spell by casting a glass of water in her face. At length all became a bore, and W. took an affectionate leave of his kind-hearted Uncle and delightful cousin, and learned tutor, and never after saw any of them. He would remark, in passing, that his opium-eating cousin married and raised several children, and died before she was forty, keeping to her opium to the last hour of her life.

From Utica he went on foot to Detroit, twenty miles distant. Here he found employment in a Catholic Printing-office, under the direction of Archbishop Le Fevre. The office was on the N. E. corner of Woodward Avenue and some other street, now forgotten. He remembers setting up a spelling book and catechism in some Lake Superior Indian language, and that he was greatly troubled to get k's enough, the letter k occurring so frequently in the language. From Detroit he went to some county in Ohio, name forgotten, and taught school, some months, perhaps a year or more, studying in the meantime under a tutor. He next went to Rochester, N. Y. Thence to East Bloomfield, where four generations of his mother's family are now buried. He was then studying medicine and mathematics. In 1842 he went, by way of the Ohio Canal, from Cleveland to Portsmouth, thence to Madison, Indiana, thence 18 miles north to a village called New Marion. From this place he made a trip to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to visit a young lady, riding on horse back the whole length of the State of Indiana, and from South Bend, Indiana, to Adrian, Michigan. He returned nearly the same route, meeting with no adventure. He remembers the farmers or inn-keepers through Indiana never would

take but "sixpence" a meal and the same for lodging, and horse for a night. After returning from his thousand mile horse-back ride he enlisted in the 11th Regiment of Indiana Vol., Col. Gorman, for the Mexican War. Capt. Lunderman to whose company he was assigned, kindly consented to carry a small trunk of books for him. The books were Spanish, etc., besides a great pictorial folio botany in Latin. This huge tome was afterwards presented to a Mexican lady at Reynosa, Mexico. She, of course, did not understand a word of it, but doubtless gave it to her confessor the next time he called to smoke a cigarrito in her cool patio, where she used to swing in a hammock. At New Orleans, while encamped there, Col. Gorman one day after drill, passed the tent, at the door of which W. was lying on the ground. He stopped, seeing a soldier with a book in his hand, and said "Young man what are you reading?" The "young man" handed him the book. "Why, this is a Greek testament; do you know a private soldier should forget Greek?" "Perhaps you are right," replied the soldier, "but for the present it seems to me some consolation." The officer touched his hat to the private, and walked on to his tent. That evening at the dress parade it was ordered, that "Private David Wooster, be detached from his company, and report for duty as acting assistant surgeon on board the transport bark 'Jubilee,' bound with troops for the mouth of the Rio Grande. The many becalmed days in the Gulf, during which great progress was made in Spanish, at last ended, and the sand dunes of Brazos Santiago appeared. The troops paraded and drilled, and roasted in sun of early summer. They went up the Rio Grande to Mier, many times a day jumping overboard into the river to shove the little steamer over the sand bars. Officers and men performing the same duty. They lay at Mier and drilled and died in the hospital, and dropped down by sun stroke while on drill in the sandy plains just below Mier.

Colonel Belknap, father of the late Secretary of War, was in command there, and it is believed, Master Belknap, (after many years to be at the head of the war Department,) was then sporting under the immense shaded and well sprinkled booth of his father, located on the bank of the river, in sight of the parade ground.

At length the order came for the brigade in which W. served, (Gen. Joseph Lane's,) to hasten to the mouth of the Rio Grande again and embark for Vera Cruz, and proceed to Puebla, two hundred miles inland, and raise the siege of that city, then in command of Col. Childs, and besieged by General Rea, with some thousand of Mexican troops. Several skirmishes on the way from

the coast to the interior, and finally two or three days out of Puebla the battle of the Huamantla against the Cavalry of General Valencia and the elite of Mexican army retreating from its defeat by the American Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Scott, at the City of Mexico. Here fell the brave Texan Capt. Walker, and many others killed and wounded. W. remembers among the prisoners Col. Iturbide, a son or grandson of the Emperor Iturbide who was shot at Padilla by order of a Mexican State Legislature in 1811.

A few days later our troops entered the city of Puebla, the 12th of October, 1847. The beautiful city of 200,000 people was partly sacked that night and many Mexicans killed. W. was acting as Aid to the officer in command, and had the satisfaction of mitigating to some extent, the horrors of midnight pillage, by the half-starved soldiers just released from a six weeks siege. He remained in that city many months, and during that time read Spanish with Padre Galicia of St. Paul's College, principally Spanish and Mexican history and canon law. He was attached to the general hospital, as asst. surgeon, but was usually detached from that duty, and acted as aid to the civil and military Governor. In this capacity he was ordered to act as one of the escort of officers who met General Scott at the "Gate of Mexico," as the western gate of Puebla was called, and escorted him to his quarters in Puebla, on his way to Washington, after he had been relieved of the command of the army in Mexico by General Butler. He well remembers the affecting scene at General Scott's temporary quarters. After alighting from his carriage, the General excused himself to the young gentlemen of the escort and asked them to remain a few moments in the reception rooms until he had shaken off the dust of travel. In about fifteen minutes he returned in undress uniform, without his sword, and upon the exclamation, "The General?" "The General," as he entered the apartment where they were waiting, answered with great feeling, "Young gentlemen, officers, I am no longer your General. I am ordered to give an account of my course in Mexico before a Court of Inquiry to assemble in Washington, probably to be composed of civil officers of the Goverment of our country. I expect justice, and I shall doubtless be justly treated. I hope you, young gentlemen, will be obedient to your superior officers, as you see that I am, and no matter what may be your private opinions, I hope you will be silent and obey. I have done what I could in the service of our country, and I go up without complaint, to the national Capital, to answer for my conduct at the head of the army. Gentlemen, I hope to meet each one of you in happier days, and under less saddening

auspices. "And now, I bid you an affectionate farewell!" Upon the finishing of this little speech, he advanced and shook hands in silence with all present, and then withdrew in his grand manner, and the escort returned to quarters. After this W. accompanied Gen. Lane in the night expedition over Storm Mountain, (Malibeh in Mexican dialect.) He had been up the whole previous night, and about 2 P. M., of the night on the mountain, while the column was ascending in single file the most rugged portion of the obscure path, his horse stumbled, the rider being in unconscious sleep, and threw the latter down the mountain side. The word was passed, in low voice, to the front, that a man had fallen down the mountain. A low "foot" of bugle halted the column; but by this time the delinquent had clambered up the rocks and into his saddle again with a bruised side, from which he has not entirely recovered to this day. After this he was on Lane's Staff at the battle of Atlixco, in which Mexicans killed and wounded numbered more than five hundred. The city of Atlixco lies at foot of the Eastern declivity of the volcano of Popocatepetl. During this engagement it was shelled for an hour.

He remembers the blare of trumpets and the great bluster when that prince of egotists, General Cushing, peace to his names, entered Puebla with a long train of personal baggage wagons, longer than General Lane would have taken for a brigade. But General Cushing had a parallel (only one), in antiquity: Caius Avienus, a General in Cesar's army, came at Cesar's order for reinforcements from Sicily to Africa, occupying a whole transport ship with his personal effects, but not bringing a single soldier.

After this came the last pursuit of Santa Anna, and the one mistake of General Lane, by which he lost the opportunity of his life. W. was present and a close spectator of these events, not much spoken of. His being on that expedition was an accident and cost him some subsequent annoyance. It occurred in this wise: There was a rumor at Puebla, on the 21st of January, that General Lane was going to make a raid that night with five hundred cavalry. W. did not hear of it until after dark. He immediately saddled his horse, put a loaf of bread in his haversack some whisky and water in a canteen, and galloped to headquarters hoping to join the expedition; but he was informed by officers in front of the palace, that the column had left by the Vera Cruz gate fifteen minutes ago. Without waiting to obtain leave of absence, as he should have done, in the regular manner, he galloped on in the direction indicated in the face of a sleetly rain, inquiring of everyone the route of the column. After a solitary ride

of many miles he came up with the column, and was permitted by Major William H. Polk (brother of the President) who commanded the rear of the column to ride to the front and report to the General. The General said, "Young man, how is this, you were not detailed for this expedition?" "I know it, but I thought you would be back tomorrow, and I should not be missed at the hospital." You had no business to think how long I might be gone. I cannot spare an escort to take you back, and you must not return alone. Come along, we will do the best we can, but you may not return in a month?" He began roughly, but as the delinquent kept in penitent silence he closed with great kindness of voice, and invited him to ride with the staff, as he had no duty in the column. W. does not remember how many nights they rode but thinks it was three; it might have been only two; but the last they lay concealed inside the walls of a hacienda all day. No one was allowed to go out. But all within and all who came during the day were placed under close guard. Just after dark, the troops filed out of the gate of the hacienda, and having proceeded a short distance, met a carriage, drawn by mules, containing a Mexican gentleman and servants. The carriage was halted, a light was struck, and a candle lighted, and the Mexican gentleman exhibited a pass from General Persifer F. Smith, commanding the district, giving Don Fulano, or whatever was his name, permission to travel with a certain suite. On making examination, the facts corresponded to the passport. Some said let the "poor devil" pass down the column to the rear. Others said, conspicuously Colonel Hayes, no; detain and take him with us, or he may send runners to the quarters of Santa Anna. General Lane hesitated a moment the Mexican all the while begging to be released, and insisting on the sacredness of his safe-conduct. At length the General ordered the column to open, and the carriage drove to the rear, and the column continued its silent march towards Tlalnepantla, the last halting place of Santa Anna on his retreat from the City of Mexico to the Gulf. The troops rode all night; Polk swore, Cleburne and Butler and two or three others drank and lagged behind, and the column had to halt to bring them up. A dragoon, horse and all, slipped in a deep pond where the horse was drinking and delayed the advance ten minutes or more. Just before dawn, there was a halt. The General and staff dismounted. Colonel Jack Hayes and Major Polk came up and all sat down on the ground, W. among them. The dim shadow of the city was visible in the distance by the feeble starlight. The General drew in the sand, by the road the

outline of the city, and said, "You enter by that side Major Polk, and I with Colonel Hayes will enter here. We will rendezvous on the Plaza, at the sound of the bugle unless the fortune of battle carries you out of hearing; but whenever we do assemble, let it be in the plaza. Let not a word be spoken above a whisper. Then the column closed up, and rode first at a walk, then at a trot, and last, as they entered the city, at a gallop.

All was silent as a city of the dead. The troops of Santa Anna, the ex-President himself, all were gone; had been gone an hour or two on fresh horses. The Mexican gentleman who had been passed through the column to the rear, the evening before, mounted one of his servants on a fast mule, and bade him ride for his life, by a nearer route and warn Santa Anna. This the faithful Mexican did in such speed as to get into Tehuacan more than two hours in advance of the American cavalry.

Santa Anna escaped to the coast, and Lane lost the one opportunity of his life to become President of the United States. The Americans entered the headquarters of Santa Anna. Candles were still burning, the long table in the dining-hall was yet covered with its white cloth and the remains of a hearty meal. In the Mexican General's cabinet an inkstand of crystal and silver was upset on a white satin mat and a stain of ink had run across the mat and dripped on the floor. The writer gave the ink-stand mat to Gov. Downey, of California, in 1861.

A room was open containing fifteen or twenty trunks belonging to Santa Anna; these were broken open and all kinds of articles taken out and distributed among officers and men. The Texan Rangers pulled from the bottom of a trunk a long, narrow, velvet-lined rose-wood case. It contained a cane of marvelous beauty and cost. The shaft was of ivory. The lower end was rimmed with solid gold and tipped with steel; the upper end was an eagle's head, blazing with emeralds, rubies and diamonds, of great size and brilliancy. The Texans cried out with one accord, "Give it to the Colonel, and it was done and modestly received in a little room a dozen feet square, in which General Lane was lying on a cot, and in presence of several officers. A little after, the redoubtable Major Wm. H. Polk, "brother of the President," came in, took the cane, turned it, admired it, and said, "I wish I had this; I would like to present it to the President." "It is at your service Major," said Hayes, promptly, "I have no use for it; take it; take it and give it to the President, if you wish, as a present from the Texans." Are you in earnest, Colonel Hayes?" "Oh, yes, certainly; keep the cane, Major."

Great was the wrath of the Texans, but nothing was done about it, and Polk kept the cane, and it should now be an heirloom in the Polk family. This must have occurred on the 23d of January, 1848. W. remembers that he and two others, not being on duty, were allowed to seek shelter where they pleased, but were not allowed sentries to guard such extra quarters.

They found room in the house of a man of fortune. The rooms opened on a splendid inner court, in which was a fountain, and profusion of flowers. They were well fed and well lodged, and the ladies even played the guitar in the evening for their diversion. Notwithstanding all this, they took turns in walking guard all night in front of the zaguán (great entrance door). He believes the two gentlemen were Dr. Isaac Brower, now U. S. Consul for Polynesia, and Colonel Demont, afterwards member of Congress from Indiana. On taking leave, they ascertained they had billeted themselves on the mayor of the city. Then followed the ride over the declivity of the volcano of Orizaya, seemingly within half a mile of the perpetual snow-line. The altitude was so great that the horses panted at a slow walk. Then the descent on that wonderful zigzag road, twenty-three doublings on itself, one hundred feet broad and walled with solid masonry towards the valley for the whole descent. This road had been built more than a hundred years, and was still in perfect condition. He remembers the lovely prospect just below the summit of the pass. Behind were clouds and misty, icy rain. The peak of Orizaya flamed like a diamond above. The column of the cavalry was in the clouds, and far off, miles below, the valley was glittering in sunlight. What looked like a tiny rivulet wound through the middle of the valley as far as one could see; on either side of it were orange groves, and the white walls of haciendas, quintas, churches and hamlets. As the bottom of the mountain was neared by the winding road, the lowing of cattle and the bleating of flocks, as the day was waning, came floating upward, and echoed along the mountain sides.

Take it all in all, no more lovely spot of earth was ever seen. The cavalry passed the night in a hamlet clustered round the church, at the end of the valley nearest the mountain. A wagon load of oranges was bought for a few dollars. The following morning the troops went forward towards the City of Orizaya in single file and in open order, so that the column was miles in length. A little after noon there appeared coming from the east a multitude of people on foot and on horseback, citizens all, and

without arms. A band of priests in black robes, preceded them on foot. The column halted as they approached, carrying a white flag. Several of the staff dismounted. They were a deputation, bringing the keys of the city. The speaker of the party dropped on one knee in the beating sun-light, and with head uncovered, offered surrender of the city, and quarters and provisions for the whole column, and begged in turn that their city might be spared from pillage, and that the citizens might continue their occupations in security. This was promised by the general, and after taking the keys in his hand he returned them to the bishop, and all rode on to the city in a friendly manner. The great iron gates at its entrance were thrown wide open, and bells pealed a welcome, and excellent quarters were furnished in the "Palace of Commerce." Here the command remained some days collecting tribute and confiscating tobacco, occupying the neighboring city of Cordova in the meantime. In these towns were vast quantities of tobacco, cigars, cotton and coffee. At last the column returned towards Puebla, where it arrived about the 15th of February, 1818, having been absent three weeks. On arriving at the Palace in Puebla, an aid of the Civil and Military Governor, Colonel Gorman informed W. he was under arrest, and must not enter the Palace, but go directly to his quarters in the Calle de Victoria, and remain until further orders. He was not allowed to leave the block in which he was quartered, nor his own side of the street. This quarantine was kept up two weeks, when at the instance of General Lane, in consideration of the danger he sought, instead of avoided, and of the risk he incurred in following the column without an escort, ten miles in the night, he was released and assigned to duty at the Castle of Loretto and the fortified church of Guadalupe, overlooking the city. The palace and gardens of Archbishop of Puebla were overlooked by Guadalupe, the palace being situated directly at the foot of the high hill on which the church of Guadalupe had been built. A winding path led from the hill to the gardens below. This path was often followed to the gardens and olive groves of the Archbishop, which were in the keeping of a major-domo and some female relatives of the prelate, the owner being absent at Rome. But the memories called up by these allusions are not worth recording in this place, besides they might lead to sentiment which would be vastly out of place in a family record.

About this time W. obtained leave of absence to visit the City of Mexico, a hundred miles distant. The party on leave consisted of nine officers and twenty-five subordinates and privates. Of

course, all were mounted. It was a pleasure party in the month of May, 1848, a sort of pic-nic over the very route Cortez and his few cavaliers and myriads of Indian allies traveled on their way to Mexico and Conquest. The party started in the gloaming of the dawn, while the city was yet silent, except the clatter of their horses' hoofs on the granite pavements. Now and then a window would open and eyes look out to see what caused the clatter; but when only a detachment of soldiers was seen, the window closed again, all the people having long been accustomed to see soldiers marching and counter marching, and to hear the rumbling of the artillery and baggage wagons night and day. Now and then a shawled woman was seen hurrying to some church or chapel to say her morning prayer, or pay some vow in candles or penance. They passed down the street of *Jesús*, by the baths of *Santa Clara*, and the convent of *St. Marc* and the *Alameda*, and the ancient convent of *St. Luke*, all over-grown with vines and shrubbery, the half-finished State Prison. They crossed a rippling brook, fed by the melting snow of the volcano of Popocatepetl, spanned by a single arch of stone, on which is erected a huge cross of porphyry on which is a Latin inscription concerning the goodness of God in supplying the thirsty with water. A little farther on, the table-rock of the suburbs, and they pass under the arch of the Western *Garita*, or Gate of Mexico.

A portion of the party diverged from the road and ascending a hill, visited the dismantled fortress church of *San Juan*, a quarter of a mile beyond the *garita*. They left the castle church by the west path and spurred across the plain between it and "El Rio" on which Iturbide and Perezde Leon and Ixunza, with three thousand cavalry and seven thousand infantry, fought for the independence of Mexico, against the troops of the Spanish Monarchy. They came up with their escort just before it reached the Cholulian bridge. Just across the road on the right is the little hill, a volcanic eminence a few miles in circumference, under the shadow of which Cortez halted with his little band of "Castellanos" and swarms of Indians allies, while he sent messengers, with his pretty Indian girl "Doña Marina" as interpreter, to ask the Tlascaltecan Senate for permission to pass through their territory to visit Montezuma in his capital. Before them on their left was the Pyramid of Cholula, the only remnant of the ancient city of that name. *El Templo*, as the Pyramid is still called, four hundred years ago was a renowned place of human sacrifice, but in the place of the heathen altar on the flat top of the Pyramid, a hundred and seventy feet high, now

stands a Christian church, in the *Patio* of which W., with his companions, after riding up the winding terraced road to the summit, dismounted and took chocolate prepared by Indian girls.

They cross *Rio Prieto* and enter the town of San Martin, and pass the night in very comfortable quarters in a great adobe house assigned them by the *Alcalde*. In the evening W., with a friend and Mexican guide, visited General Torejon, residing in that town, then prisoner of war on parole. He was in command at Palo Alto at the beginning of the war. W. did the talking, as his friend spoke no Spanish and the general no English. The latter asked W. to use his good offices with General Butler at the City of Mexico (Butler had then succeeded Scott as Commander-in-Chief in Mexico) to get his limits extended, as the confinement rendered necessary by his parole affected his health. This was promised and accomplished to some extent. Gen. Torejon said he had been thirty-two years in constant service. He was robust, rather stout, about half Indian, very courteous. He presented the young officers to the ladies of the house, and had them served with chocolate, and one of the ladies went so far as to play a patriotic air on the guitar for their entertainment.

The General could not direct W. to the *Toltec* ruins reputed to be some leagues distant, and assured him it would be quite out of the question without a larger escort, as the vicinity was infested with *guerrilleros*.

The next day, May the 15th, 1848, W. and his companion rode over the mountain of Anahuac, along the road that runs to the northwest of the town, and snow covered peaks of Iztaezhuatle. They passed twelve Indians laden with crates of glassware from Puebla to the city of Mexico, such freight being too frail to be trusted on mules. They passed *Rio Prio* and *Rio Falcon* on a single arch more than a hundred feet above the water in the bottom of the gorge.

They camped this night in a hacienda half way down the western declivity of the mountain, at a place called Cordova, in sight of Lake Chaleo. This afternoon he saw, for the first time, thirty miles away as the road runs, Mexico, with her towers and domes gleaming in the sun, in the midst of her shining lakes dotted with green islands and white hamlets. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th of May, he lay under the shade of a great black pepper tree on the banks of Lake Chaleo, eighteen miles from the great city, and penciled the notes from which this is taken. Then hired an Indian with his *chalupa*, to row him across the lake while waiting for his escort to come up. An excellent breakfast of fish from the lake.

Same day entered the city by the gate of Vera Cruz, on a high paved causeway, with Lake Tezoco on the right, and Lake Tapalapa on the left, on the margin of which is the celebrated fortified rock hill, "El Piñon," which both Cortez and General Scott, three hundred years after, prefered not to pass, in entering Mexico.

The next day W. visited Chapultepec Castle, and examined the Cypress Forest at its base planted by the Aztec kings.

From the top of the castle he saw Molino del Rey, Churubuseo Tacubaya, and indeed the scene of all the battles fought in the capture of the city, and whole valley of Mexico, with all its sweep of mountain walls two hundred miles in circuit. The next day, May 18th, he visited the Chinampas, or floating gardens of the Aztees.

An Indian woman scuttled his *chalupa* through the tiny canals, from either bank of which he could pluck flowers without rising from the canoe. There were cane huts all through these gardens, out of which came laughing, naked children, and women with heads covered with flowers as if decked for a festival. Indian babies were lying on mats in the bottom of *chalupas* tied to rose bushes on the banks of these "isles of the blest."

He rowed through miles of these dreamy islands of Tezoco. Away down in the tree-shaded vista he came upon the beautiful little church of Santa Anita in which the workers of the gardens worship, or pour out their joys or sorrows to their patron saint.

He entered the church, the air was laden with the fragrance of flowers. On turning an angle he found himself in the presence of an image of the virgin, before which was kneeling a solitary worshiper attended by a servant also on her knees, but far from a thought of adoration.

Not to alarm the lady with his military costume, he dropped on his knees and crossed himself, and after awhile both rose to retire from the church. W. offered the lady his card and solicited hers in return, which she hesitatingly gave him. But should the writer follow these side-paths he would never reach the end of his journey.

May 19th, rode out fifteen miles south of the city of Mexico to *San Augustin de Los Huecos*, it being the place renowned for sporting, particularly cock-fighting. Three of our regiments of Infantry were quartered there. The town is also distinguished for its orange orchards, gardens, fountains, and general neatness. W. was the guest of Colonel Brough of the 4th Ohio, who died suddenly in Cincinnati soon after the war.

Same day he and his comrades rode over the recent battlefields of Contreras and Churubuseo.

[For further details of travel and adventure see "*Literary Miscellany by David Wooster?*"]

May 21st. He visited the Museum and Atheneum. The former is rich in Aztec reliques. He especially noted the great sacrificial monolith on which so many human victims were sacrificed under the very eyes of Cortez, while he was a guest of Montezuma on his pretended visit before the Conquest. His recollection is, that the stone is about a yard square. An open channel perhaps a couple of inches deep and four wide, was cut from the middle to one edge, to conduct the blood of the victims to pipes leading from the top of the temple to the dens of wild beasts beneath. This stone of sacrifice, and the great porphyry astronomical zone built into the wall of the cathedral, are the only undoubted massive monuments in stone that he observed remaining of the Aztec period. Since that time, some leagues north of the city a massive stone idol has been uncovered, which was standing on a temple at the period of the conquest (first half of the 16th century).

May the 21st. W. for the first time saw a bull fight. It was at the Plaza de los Toros, and many thousand of the best citizens were present, of whom fully one-half were women.

That Sunday W. was the guest of a young lady, a descendant of Cortez and heiress of a portion of the estate of the "Marquis del Valle." She invited him to occupy a chair in her private box at the bull fight from which he saw seven bulls killed and one *picadore* wounded, who much to W.'s disgust was not also killed. The young noble lady seemed wild with delight at some specially dangerous charge of a bull, or some peculiar thrust of a *matahor*.

Same evening he visited the Theatre of Santa Anna, called also "*El Nacional?*" He never remembers to have seen so many handsome and pretty women in one assembly before or since.

May 23d, W. and two of his friends visited the villa of Guadalupe de Hidalgo, since distinguished for being the place at which the treaty of peace, called "the Treaty of Guadalupe de Hidalgo," was signed a few days afterwards. It is distinguished in Aztec history as being the ancient Tepeyacae, or the place where the Aztecs first rested in their migrations from the North, in the twelfth century. Indians, men and women, were catching shrimps in the lake by the side of the road along which they drove. Men, women and children and donkeys were seen at intervals under the great trees along the splendid drive of four or five miles. The men and women, apparently of low class, smoking cigarritos, drinking *pulque* or *aguardiente*, playing with greasy cards on blankets spread on the ground under

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trees. They saw in the church of Guadalupe a life-size painting of the patron saint of Mexico, our Lady of Guadalupe, as she is supposed to have appeared on the mountains. The picture was a splendid piece of art, in a massive gilded frame, enriched with countless numbers of precious stones. The people believed that on certain days the picture glowed with life, and moved its eyes in recognition of worshipers. They climbed the summit of Guadalupe hill on the west side by a narrow, winding, rocky road, and on the top found a very nice little church or chapel. It contained many tombs, notably that of Gen. Joaquin Obregon, whose tomb is surmounted by a bronze bust covered with gold. There was also a life size statue of St. Benedict in black marble. The image of the saint stands on the principal altar. In one hand the saint holds a cross seven feet long, in the other a gold-headed cane. A coronet of pearls and diamonds, surmounted with a white and red plume, rests upon his head. W. and his companions descended on the east side of the sacred hill by rock stairs, and visited "El Manantial de la Virgin de Guadalupe." This spring is always at about 68° Fahr. and forever bubbling. It is at the entrance of a chapel. May 21st, W. visited the Cathedral alone, escorted by a priest, to whom he had letters from the *Licenciado*, padre Galicia of Puebla. A book would be necessary to describe this immense pile. It occupies the site of the ancient temple of *Tenochtitlan* on which countless human victims had been sacrificed before its destruction by Cortez. Most of the stones of the heathen temple were employed in the construction of the Cathedral. One day while in Mexico W. visited the "House of Cortez," by invitation of his friend the priest, and was presented to the niece of the Duke of Montibello, the present inheritor of the estates of Cortez in Mexico. She was the same mentioned above. She invited them to call in the evening after eight o'clock, which, of course, they did. She entertained them with singing, playing her own accompaniment on the piano or harp. She was a bewitching Italian beauty of eighteen, but had spent many years in Mexico, and her speech was Spanish. She was the same lady W. had met at the church of Santa Anita in the *chinampas* a few days before. To the curious, he remarks, he has never seen her since that evening. W. with his friends spent some few days more in the city of Mexico, inspected the great channel of *Huechutoca* for draining the valley of Mexico, the stone aqueduct conveying water to the city, which aqueduct is carried on arches so high that an army with banners could march under them. He visited the graves of the Americans buried in the Cypress Grove, at the base of Chapultepec,

but could not find the graves of those he sought, as none were marked. Soon after the treaty of peace was ratified, and there was a general order that all officers and their escorts, absent on leave, visiting the City of Mexico, must return immediately to their posts, preparatory to leaving the Republic. Then there was great joy everywhere. Nothing was thought of but home.

The next morning every road leading from the Capital was dotted with parties of officers and escorts hurrying to their quarters, some of them a hundred miles away. W. and his friends reached their quarters in Puebla four days after receiving the order, and a month later embarked at Vera Cruz for their own country. The story would be too long should he narrate his return march to the sea, and his reaching New Orleans in an almost unconscious condition, which became quite so soon after he had been carried to a hotel.

AN EPISODE

While stationed at Puebla in 1817, W. lived much of the time at the palace, and by favor of the Civil and Military Governor of the State of Puebla, was second in authority only to him. During this period, extending over months, the governor gave him permission to take at any time an escort of fifty dragoons and one piece of light artillery as an escort in any visit he might wish to make to the various haciendas in the neighborhood of the Capital; he rarely used an escort, for such was his popularity among the resident and native families that he felt perfectly secure even at some leagues from headquarters.

His safety depended on his belonging to the medical staff, on his speaking the language, and the notoriety he acquired in the treatment of a young lady, Miss Teresa Gomez, (daughter of a distinguished Mexican family,) seized with pneumonia, and on his having rescued from capitol punishment, on false accusation, one Don Sebastian Fraga.

These two incidents of his life in Mexico are perhaps worth narrating only to his children as showing his character and principles at the age of twenty one. The Gomez family had a hacienda about a league east of Puebla, called *Agua Azul*, from a great spring of deep blue water which issued from a small rocky hill near the great house. A reservoir fifty feet long and thirty feet wide had been excavated to a depth of many feet and walled and paved with granite for the reception of the tepid water of the spring. By means of escape pipes the water in the reservoir could be lowered to any desired depth for any member of the family or guest. A narrow

stair-way of granite lead to the paved bottom. Towards evening, when the rays of the setting sun guilded the tops of the mountains of Tlaseala the family and friends would generally leave the great house and sit round the margin of the bath in the shadow of acacias and in the perfume of roses which here bloom with unapproachable luxuriance. The young ladies, Miss Teresa and Miss Josephia, not unfrequently spent hours of the afternoon in swimming and diving in the great bath.

One evening Teresa felt a slight chill, but notwithstanding this W. urged her and her sister to go out and dive by moonlight for *riales* in the bottom of the filled tank. The water was so limpid that the silver pieces could easily be seen on the floor. An hour was spent in the water in the tank, and in the bathing places in the small river that flowed through dense foliage, and far distant along the margin of the orange grove.

Teresa tired out first, and said she must go into the house, as she was sure she was ill. She went to bed, but not to sleep. Before midnight she was delirious with fever. W. was called from his rooms in the hacienda, where he was passing the night, to visit the invalid, anxiously watched by her mother. From that night, for ten days and nights, he spent all his time, except from eight to ten each morning while on duty in general hospital, with the stricken girl, nearer death than life.

Priests and sisters of charity visited her, and Mexican hidalgos, and their families from the city and the country round about. At length the poor child recovered, a skeleton of her former self, with only the outlines of her former beauty. But convalescence is more rapid in youth than in later life. Soon all trace of pneumonia and fever was gone. A little longer and the full contour of health had returned, and with it a beauty chastened and glorified by suffering and prayer. The Mexican friends looked on W. as a heaven-sent messenger, who had saved her from immediate death, and from that time forward he was a welcome guest in many great houses of the City.

At this time he was a student of Spanish with *padre Galicia* in St. Paul's College. A young gentleman was studying law at the same time under the same learned instructor. The name of the youth was Sebastiano Fraga, son of a widow living not far from the college. After lessons W. went often home with Don Sebastiano to take a cup of chocolate in company with his hospitable mother and two sisters, one about ten and the other perhaps sixteen. On one of these occasions, the 10th of March, 1817, W. remained later than

usual and did not reach his own rooms in the Street of Victory until about ten at night.

The day following, about eleven A. M., Carlotta Iraga, the elder of the sisters, came running into the college, and into the room of *padre Galicia*, in great terror and tears, and begged W., who was there at his studies, to hasten with her to the palace, as her brother was going to be hung by the *Americanos* for stabbing a soldier. W. went with her without words across the plaza and to the guard-house beneath the palace, and there to his amazement found his friend, a mere youth of eighteen, in an open cell under guard of a sentinel, accused of having stabbed a soldier with a dagger about nine o'clock the previous night. He assured the boy that no harm should come to him, but told him to remain quiet until he could see the governor and procure an order for his release. Accompanied by Carlotta, W. went up to the governor's apartments, and in the anteroom found Madame Iraga and Juanita, the younger daughter, and several other Mexicans, sobbing and gesticulating and talking violently to lounging soldiers, and the sentinel at the door, none of whom understood a word. The sentinel permitted W. and Carlotta and her mother and little Juanita to go in. With one of his savage looks which he often put on for effect, his Excellency, Governor Gorman, asked W. what he was bringing a whole family into his private rooms for? It was the work of a moment. W. sat down at the governor's table and wrote: "The officer of the guard will turn over to the bearer the prisoner, Don Sebastian Iraga, charged with assault to murder a soldier," and pushed the order towards the governor to sign. Looking W. earnestly in the eyes, his Excellency remarked, "Is this all right? But bring the prisoner here directly," and at this W. asked the ladies to remain with the governor, as he would return on the instant with the boy. W. returned with the prisoner and the officer of the guard and the sentinel. The officer said the prisoner was arrested on the assertion of several soldiers who said he was the identical young man who stabbed the soldier, for they saw him run away directly after the soldier fell. The soldier could not remember anything as he was intoxicated at the time of the stabbing. W. then stepped forward and assured the governor and the officer of the guard, on his honor, that Don Sebastian, the prisoner, had not been out of his sight *a moment* from six o'clock until nine thirty at least, the previous night. As the witnesses all knew that the stabbing was done no later than nine o'clock, as the prisoner was in custody before the guard was changed at 9:30, the governor allowed him to go at liberty, but assured W. he would

never again listen to an *alibi* that lasted less than thirty minutes, even to save the lives of a dozen Mexicans, when a soldier had been killed.

Fortunately the soldier did not die, but the Iragas, by W's advice, went a hundred miles into the country, starting the next morning, fearing re-arrest of the boy, or being shot on sight, as the soldiers were furious at his release, so sure were they of his identity with the culprit. But W. says to this day that young Iraga never did the act, and his punishment would have been a frightful act of injustice, of which the true chronicles of the Mexican war, or indeed of any war, could furnish many examples.

On account of this act W. became still more endeared to the native population of all orders, and from that time while in Puebla had the freedom of places, generally forbidden to the victors in a captured city.

It is not credible that a young gentleman of twenty-one, wearing the uniform of first lieutenant, and having the entree to the houses of the great families in a capital city three hundred years old, should fall seriously in love. W. at last became a victim, a willing victim to what our Gallic friends call the *Grande Passion*. It fell out in this wise: Senor Perez de Leon, of the family of the Condes de Leon of the 17th century, inhabited an ancestral house, more palace than residence, not far from the Cathedral. Entrance was gained to it in the usual manner of Hispano-Roman houses, that is by the *zaguán*, which is a great door of oak and iron in the facade of the building, under the arch supporting the family arms. In this great door is punctured a smaller one through which visitors on foot may enter; it being understood that the great door admits cavaleades of guests and carriages to the *patio* or fountain court around which the edifice is constructed.

The residence in question was built in this manner and around the inner court was a two story colonnade supported by Ionic columns below and Corinthian above. The lower floor was of marble and the upper of painted tiles of great beauty and variety. The court itself was about fifty feet square, and in its center was a fountain of red and green marble. The upper colonnade was reached by marble stair-ways to the right and left of the great archway admitting to the court. All along the marble railing between the graceful columns were vases of flowers of every name, always in bud and blossom.

Doors opened from the colonnade to the countless rooms of the great house above and below, but no door opened from any room to the street. The lower story toward the street was a dead wall with-

out window or opening, except the great entrance door already mentioned.

The front of the upper story looking on the street was pierced with many windows, in front of which were iron balconies shaded with awnings of silk or linen stuffs. The reception room was as large as the area of an ordinary house. The drawing-room was perhaps fifty feet long and thirty feet wide. Furniture and works of art which had been accumulating for a century and a half made this house a miracle of wealth and luxury. W. was presented here by his patron and friend, Padre Galicia, who said a hundred nice things of him, some of which were true and many exaggerated by a judgment warped by a lasting friendship. The house of Leon had an only child, a daughter, then about twenty years old. W. was immediately welcomed more like a long absent friend than a new acquaintance; his reputation for kindness to Mexicans who fell into the hands of the Americans from time to time seemed much known and much overrated by this family, and this was one and maybe the principal reason why he was so cordially received.

On the following day the Civil and Military Governor (American of course,) attended by his adjutant, called with W. at the De Leon house, and of course was formally entertained. The Governor was much pleased with the magnificent courtesy of the ex-chief justice De Leon, and also with the high-bred affability of his stately daughter, and said many things to the latter through his interpreter complimentary to his subordinate, W., particularly eulogising his learning and agreeable companionship, but told her that W. was a little too much inclined to listen to the soft tones of a lute, and he was afraid had a hidden inclination to give his heart and hand—fortune he had none—to some Mexican beauty. Miss Soledad asked the heedless talking Governor if it seemed to him reprehensible that an American should give his hand as well as his heart to a *Mexicana*?

The Governor colored at this slight accusation of want of gallantry, but turned it by answering, that a young gentlemen without resources, and with only a temporary position in the army, (for the army would be disbanded with the return of peace between the two nations,) should not solicit the hand of a young lady of Mexico surrounded with all the refinements that wealth and generations of family eminence had accumulated. This interview ended, at length, The Governor and suite descended to the court and mounting their horses rode to the palace; but as the Governor made his final salute to Miss Soledad he sent this Parthian arrow; “Have a care Señorita; I will allow no officer of mine to take you from this

splendid home of your ancestors, and commit you to a life of hardship and possible poverty?" W. felt his doom was sealed but did not communicate all his fears to the young lady. She saw his restlessness and preoccupation, and asked the full meaning of it. "Will he prevent your marriage by force?" she asked. W. replied, with more falsehood than truth, "he thought not;" for he could not endure the possible effect of positive assurance that their marriage would be impossible, and yet he well knew the governor's meaning and the futility of attempting resistance to a military order.

This occurred the first day of May, 1847.

W. asked and obtained ready leave to visit the City of Mexico, hoping against hope that the Governor might forget his threat before his return. He took leave of Miss Soledad the night before his departure for the Capital, and here occurred a trifling incident that his children might like to hear related. He remained late at the De Leons, as every one knows the temporary separation of young people under such circumstances is a slow process and requires a great many assurances and reassurances, and promises often repeated.

The clock of the great Cathedral struck one as he descended the grand stairway, following an Indian carrying a light, and being followed to the wicket in the great door by Miss Soledad. A final *adios* and he stepped into the darkness of the street.

He had been warned by Miss Soledad to be careful of the Mexican stiletto, and advised to call the nearest sentinel. But this advice, of course, was not heeded, and just as he turned the first street corner, "hiss" went a dagger hitting a wall not a hand-breadth out of line of his body. He looked, saw no one, and hastened his steps in the direction of the nearest sentinel, to whom he gave the pass-word and, not unwillingly, entered the armed circle of safety from midnight assassination. On returning from the Capital some weeks later, Major Reynolds, of the Pay Department, and W. were visiting the De Leons. W. remarked casually to Miss Soledad that they would be married the following Sunday in the Cathedral at a quiet hour after the morning mass, by Padre Fernando, having only witnesses present besides those of her family who were in the City. Soon after this remark Major Reynolds excused himself and took leave, W. remaining. About an hour later, an orderly rapped at the great door, and being admitted, asked for "Lieutenant Wooster," and on his going down to the *patio*, handed him one of those ominous long envelopes, that may contain an order of arrest, or a notice of promotion, or any horrible announcement from which, in army

despotism, particularly in an enemy's country two thousand miles from home, there is no appeal.

W. dismissed the orderly and returned to the ladies with the sealed envelope, and handed it to Miss Soledad, asking her to break the seal.

The order was very concise, and ran like this, in the Governor's own hand :

"Assistant-Surgeon Wooster will leave for — (a hundred miles away) this evening May —, at 7 P. M. He will report mounted for the journey at the door of the Palace at that hour, when twenty-five dragoons will be in readiness to act as his escort. Should his own horse be unfit for travel he has permission to take 'Tlascala' from the Governor's stable.

WILLIS A. GORMAN,

Civil and Military Governor of the Department of Puebla."

On a separate piece of paper was written, "Asst. Surg. W. will please present the Governor's compliments to Miss De Leon, and assure her of his willingness to serve her and her family."

It was then five o'clock in the afternoon and only two hours to go to Fort Guadalupe, pack baggage and get in readiness for final departure.

With great sadness and perhaps not without tears the order was translated word by word, and when the import of it fell upon the young people they were stunned by its apparent cruelty, and suddenness. There was no escape without dishonor, and by the advice of Señor de Leon and his wife, each released the other from vows and promises, expressing the hopeless hope of meeting again under more favorable auspices. Wound in each others arms after the Mexican fashion of sad leave-takings, all in the presence of the family, they bade each other a last heart-breaking *adios*.

W. left her a ring engraved with his name, and she gave him a Daguerreotype, and this is all that is left of one of those endless attachments of youth. At this day neither knows what fortune has befallen the other. The marriage would have taken place had not Major Reynolds understood the engagement (spoken in Spanish, for the following Sunday, and hastened to the Palace and informed. The Governor, W. afterwards learned, rose up in great wrath and swore that he would not see two young fools made miserable through a blind and unreasonable attachment. Who knows which is more reasonable in the last analysis, the innocent emotions of the heart of youth, or the cold calculations of the reason of mature years? The

wisest can no more foresee the result of a marriage than the most simple.

W. obeyed the order and thus ended the idyllic poem which one enacts but once in his life.

All this was a long time ago, and seems now like a not unpleasant dream.

The troops were carried up the Mississippi from New Orleans, on steamer, and at Madison, Indiana, they were mustered out of the service of the United States, and from there they returned as they pleased to their homes and household gods.

After returning from the Mexican war, W. spent some months in travel, for the recovery of his health, making the tour of the Canadas and in the winter of 1848-9, graduated in medicine at Cleveland, Ohio.

In August, 1849, W. married, at Ann Arbor, Mich., Frances Helen, only child of Hon. Gilbert Shattuck and his wife, Hammalt Gear (*nee Post*).

W. resumed the practice of medicine in Adrian, Michigan, where he remained until April, 1850, when he went across the plains to California, accompanied by his next older brother. They crossed the Missouri at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 3rd of May, 1850, on a ferry-boat, and started alone into the wilderness.

There were no settlements west of St. Joseph nearer than Salt Lake City, a thousand miles west. They passed through the country of the Pawnees, the Sioux, and met large parties of "Crows" and "Blackfeet," by all of whom they were cordially treated, and often supplied with buffalo meat. They found traders in the Indian villages through which they passed who could speak French or Spanish, both of which W. spoke with sufficient facility. Had it not been for his ability to speak Spanish, which many of the "Crows" and "Blackfeet" understood, he thinks he and his brother could never have passed through the immense stretch of territory occupied only by Indians. All their outfit consisted of three horses, a light spring wagon and 1500 pounds of baggage and provisions for a journey of eighteen hundred miles. They lost their ammunition the first few days out, and retained a double-barrel shot gun empty. This empty shot gun was of great use to them among the Indians. The simple savages would examine the empty barrels, and then search the baggage of the two travelers, and finding no ammunition there, nor in their pockets, which they also went through without ceremony, would shout with laughter, and call all the women and children from the lodges to see the two simpletons who carried a gun without

ammunition. Then they would take the youths into their tents and offer them food, and the squaws would pat them on their arms or shoulders saying, poor boys so far away from their mothers, to the trader who interpreted their commiserations into Spanish. They reached California at Placerville on July 5th, 1850, and immediately began mining with rocker, pick and pan.

They were successful; went from there to the Yuba River, above Marysville, bought out a squatter and located on his rancho, and raised stock and grain which they sold to the miners.

In 1853 W.'s wife joined him in California, making the journey by the Isthmus of Panama, which she crossed on mule back, according to the mode at that time.

In 1855 gold was discovered under the alluvial soil of W.'s rancho, and the miners turned the Yuba River behind it, and sluiced his farm off into the old river channel, in a few months reducing him to poverty. For this total destruction of his property he got no redress. Disgusted with the mining country and with "honest miners," in 1856 he sold a small remnant, five acres, which the miners had left him of his farm, and removed with his wife to San Francisco and resumed the practice of medicine, which he has continued ever since. In 1861 he visited the Eastern States, saw Lincoln inaugurated, returned to California by the ocean route, and in September of that year entered the Army as Surgeon with the rank of Major.

He served in Arizona and New Mexico until his health becoming seriously impaired from the effects of mountain fever contracted at Apache Pass, Arizona, he resigned and his resignation was accepted in 1863 and he returned to California in that year. His wife and one child, Jean Margaret, accompanied him while in service. The fever and rheumatism from which he suffered during the last months he was in the army left their effects on the heart, organic disease, from which he can never recover, and which now seriously incommodes him.

In 1866 he accepted the Federal appointment of Special Examiner of Drugs for the Port of San Francisco, which place he retained until 1870, which he resigned for that of Surgeon to the U. S. Marine Hospital for San Francisco. The term for which he was appointed having expired, he has since devoted his exclusive attention to his profession. In 1857 he founded and edited the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, and kept it up as a first class medical periodical for four years. It is still maintained by other editors, and published as a standard medical publication. He has devoted his leisure to

literary and scientific work. He has been a constant contributor to the medical and literary press for the last twenty-five years. In 1867 he published a treatise, two hundred pages octavo, on "Diseases of the Heart." The first edition is exhausted, and a new one is soon to be published.

In 1859 he published a brochure on "*Diphtheria*," the first on that disease in the United States.

In 1876 he published a pamphlet on "*Hip Joint Disease*," which presented the latest opinions of the profession on the real cause and proper treatment of that affection. He has been reasonably prosperous and successful in his profession. His investments have been such that he has income enough independently of his profession to support himself and his family. He practices from choice as well as interest, and will continue to do so no doubt to the end. Too much already has been said of this one member of the family, but the writer consoles himself with the conviction, that those not especially interested will merely turn the leaves.

APPENDIX.

Reprint of *Memoir* of HEZERIAH CALVIN WOOSTER [p. 31].

This MEMOIR is reprinted here for gratification of many members of the family who sympathise with and believe in such a life. His career was certainly heroic in that, it contained the highest element of all heroism and all excellence, which is, self-denial.

Self-sacrifice for the good of others, and especially for the comfort and consolation of exiles and pioneers in the waste places of the earth and on the outer borders of civilization, is a quality that fills all with respect and admiration.

But here is the *Memoir*, as follows :

A BRIEF MEMOIR
OF THE
REV. HEZEKIAH CALVIN WOOSTER,
BY REV. ELBERT OSBORN.

NEW-YORK.—Published by T. MASON AND G. LANE,—For the Sunday School Union of the
Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Conference Office, 200 Mulberry-street.
J. Colford, printer.—1837.

THE memoirs of holy men and women have frequently been the means of doing good. If any kind of books have been peculiarly useful to my soul, it has been religious biography. In the days of my childhood I heard a certain minister mention the holiness and usefulness of Mr. Wooster in such a manner as produced in my mind a strong desire to know more concerning that eminent servant of God. As years rolled along I was permitted now and then to meet different individuals who had been personally acquainted with him. It is now some years since the thought was powerfully impressed on my mind, that a more extended account of him ought to be published than the notice (necessarily short, like all others of the kind) inserted in the annual Minutes of the conference. Want of leisure, want of talents, and want of more particular information, united in causing delay. Recently I learned that he had left some manuscripts, to which I hoped to have access, and from which I thought perhaps I might make many interesting extracts. But when I applied for the privilege of perusing those papers, although it was granted with great cordiality by Mr. Wooster's friends, yet I was informed that, while on his dying bed, he had left directions that those manuscripts should not be published. This was, in some measure, a disappointment to me. Yet my previously exalted opinion of his piety was heightened by this information, as I could not doubt but deep humility dwelt in the heart from which such a request proceeded. And though it might be thought he erred in judgment, in this respect, yet we all know that perfect love, for which Mr. Wooster was such a powerful

advocate, and of which he was such a bright example, does not render a man infallible in judgment.

It has not, therefore, been thought proper to publish in this imperfect sketch any extracts from his writings. And the author has but briefly stated, in his own language, a few facts which he has gathered, partly from those writings, partly from the conference Minutes, and partly from oral information. As some years have elapsed since he received a portion of that oral information, (of which he took notes at the time,) and as some of his informants have, several years since, joined the happy spirit of Mr. Wooster in the songs of the upper world, he will not pretend to assert the absolute accuracy, in every minute point, of this narrative. Yet the simple truth will be scrupulously aimed at, and, it is firmly believed, will be substantially given, while the writer hopes, with his pious readers, to hear from the lips of Mr. Wooster himself, in a better world, a much more perfect account of the dealings of God with him, and of the triumphs of gospel grace which he witnessed.

He was the son of Edward Wooster, and was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, May 20th, 1771. While a child he, like others, was visited with the awakening grace of God, from time to time, but continued to neglect his soul's salvation till he was a little more than twenty years old. About that time the Lord revived his work in Westerlo,* Albany county, New-York, where he and his parents then resided, having removed from Woodbury about four years before this time. Young Wooster's mind was much affected, so that he often trembled while the prayers of the pious part of his father's family were going up to heaven in his behalf. Still he loved the company of the ungodly, and frequently associated with them on Sabbath evenings, to the grief of his godly friends. On Sabbath evening, October 9th, 1791, he was intending to spend his time with some of his thoughtless acquaintance. While a few pious persons, who had met for religious conversation and prayer, were talking of the goodness of God, conviction reached his heart, particularly when his pious sister, who was a young woman, exhorted him to seek the Lord. When he saw her, who had been, a short time before, vain and trifling, like himself, now looking upon him with tender affection and regard for his soul's welfare, and when he heard her assure him that she had prayed, and would pray for him, his mind was powerfully impressed. He now went out of the door, and, standing

* Perhaps the town of Westerlo has been set off from Coeyman's since the period above alluded to.

near it, looked up towards heaven, with tears in his eyes, and offered up a few petitions to God. Immediately his conviction increased, and with trembling limbs he endeavoured to get farther from the house, but strength failed him, so that he could walk only two or three rods from the house. After seven or eight minutes of great agony, this overwhelming grief in some degree subsided, but for three days he was a very melancholy person, under a sense of sin; yet he continued to read the Scriptures and pray to God. When three days had expired, gleams of hope arose in his mind from some passages of holy writ. Yet he mourned much over the hardness of his heart, and was often tempted to refrain from secret prayer by suggestions that he would see some supernatural, frightful appearance, if he went out in the evening to pray.

About the first of November, while engaged in prayer, he received a good degree of consolation, but still sought for a bright witness. November 6th, he was with a family in their morning devotions, where a Methodist minister by the name of Bloodgood* was present. While they were singing a hymn, he burst into tears, fell to the floor, and cried for mercy. At length the burden he felt on his mind when he fell to the floor left him; but it was not till December 1st of the same year that he received a clear, abiding witness of his acceptance with God. Some of my readers who have sought the Lord, and found at times a measure of comfort, but have again fallen into despondence, may be encouraged to trust in God and press forward by the consideration of the eminent holiness which Mr. Wooster finally attained.

In the commencement of the year 1792 he saw the necessity of a deeper work of grace to cleanse him from inbred sin. It appears that about this time the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson paid a visit to his father's house, which, it is probable, proved a blessing to him; for shortly after, viz., February 6th, 1792, he received the blessing of perfect love, only about two months after he was justified. Many in paradise can doubtless bless God that Mr. Wooster received this blessing, and that they heard the blessed doctrine proclaimed by his lips. Let every young convert who reads this account remember that it is not the will of God that he should live for two or ten years in a merely justified state. The sooner he becomes entirely holy the better.

Mr. Wooster appears at this early period of his experience to have received some of the brightest manifestations of God's presence

* Probably the Rev. John Bloodgood, whose solemnity, piety, and usefulness are still remembered in many places in Connecticut and New-York.

in the night season, after he retired to rest. We may be reminded of this again hereafter, when we view him employed as a traveling preacher. Yet powerful temptations assulted him; but he resisted the wicked one with the sword of the Spirit and mighty prayer. I should be glad to be able to present to the reader a particular account of his exercises when first called to the ministry. This is frequently a very interesting part of the biography of a minister. From the feelings which he expressed after he commenced this great work, we may naturally infer that, when first impressed with a sense of duty, he was ready to exclaim, with St. Paul, and thousands of others, "Who is sufficient for these things?" It is probable he commenced first as an exhorter, and went forward step by step, as is usual in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had become a member.

At the conference held in Albany in July, 1793, he was admitted on trial as a traveling preacher, and was appointed to Granville circuit, in Massachusetts. Great were the trials of his mind after he received his appointment, especially in view of his inability for so great a work. Probably all who have been eminently useful have at times, in the course of their lives, been almost overcome with similar sensations.

Yet, as he saw no way to escape the cross, without offending his God, he cried to God day and night for strength, and received an answer by the application of these words; "Who made man's mouth?" But Satan followed him closely. It has been said that "temptation, study, and prayer" were necessary for a minister; and I am induced to think, from what I have read and heard, that H. Calvin Wooster studied the Bible much, was sometimes tempted powerfully, and was a man of much prayer. On his journey, when he looked over the distant mountains before him, and reflected that he was going beyond those mountains to travel among strangers, and preach the gospel, tears would gush from his eyes, and he was almost ready to sink down under the thought. But he trusted in God who gave him strength to go forward. When he arrived on the circuit, the cross was heavy; but he found kind friends, whose hearts God opened to receive him; and when the writer of this account travelled on that circuit, thirty-five years afterwards, he found some pious persons to whom the name of Wooster was precious.

After about three months he was changed from that circuit to Pittsfield circuit, I suppose, by his presiding elder. Here he had at times great liberty in preaching; and there the same enemy

who had endeavoured to discourage him would endeavour to inflate with pride. The Lord enabled him to overcome these temptations also. Some souls were awakened on this circuit while he laboured there. From this field of labour he was removed to Cambridge circuit, by his presiding elder, who, as it appears by the Minutes, was the Rev. Thomas Ware, a minister still living, while many of his sons in the gospel have long since gone home. In this removal he was exchanged for Rev. Joel Ketchum, a man of God, whose bones now sleep, probably, in some of ocean's dark eaves, waiting for the sound of the last trumpet. Before Mr. Ketchum's death, while enjoying the hospitality of his house in New-York, I had some conversation with him concerning Mr. Wooster.

While the subject of this memoir was on his way to Cambridge circuit, he spent one Sabbath in his father's neighbourhood, and found great freedom in preaching to his old acquaintance. While on Cambridge circuit he laboured in weakness of body, which prevented him from reading much, and from which Satan drew an argument to discourage him in the work of the ministry. Yet his belief was that all his bodily afflictions were for the good of his soul, for they led him to pray day and night for more grace. His pious colleague encouraged him to go forward, and God gave him some fruit of his labours.

At the conference, in September, 1794, he was appointed to ride on Elizabethtown circuit, in New-Jersey. Here he had good success. Yet in view of the temptations which he met with, he saw that there was great danger that sanctified souls might fall from grace without constant watchfulness and prayer.

In about six months he was removed to Flanders circuit, where his colleague was, I believe, Rev. Shadrach Bostwick. He appears to have enjoyed his mind well on the circuit, perhaps better than he had done at any time before since he commenced travelling; and probably he saw greater displays of divine power and mercy than he had ever seen before.

At the conference in Whiteplains, in Sept., 1795, he was admitted into full connection as a travelling preacher, ordained a deacon in the church, and appointed to Columbia circuit, embracing a part, if not the whole, of Columbia county, in the state of New-York.

Let us suspend our narrative for a moment to remark on the frequent removals of this ambassador of Christ from one part of the work to another. So it was frequently in those days with Methodist ministers. And were preachers ever more useful than they were? Did their frequent removals operate as a means of

preventing their usefulness? or of exciting murmurings in their breasts? Shall we complain because some of us are removed oftener or farther than is perfectly agreeable to our temporal convenience?

A letter which he received from his pious colleague on Columbia circuit, written just before the close of the conference year, breathes a remarkable degree of brotherly love, and shows that he was writing to a person whom he considered eminently a man of God. Indeed the letters written to him generally, as far as I have seen them, show that his pious correspondents had great confidence in his religious profession.

It was not only ministers of the gospel who sent him encouraging letters, but the pious layman also. And no doubt a great many ministers can remember the word of consolation, both oral and written, which they have received from their brethren in the membership.

In 1796 he offered himself as a missionary to labour in the province of Upper Canada, and was appointed, as appears from the Minutes, to labour alone on the Oswegatchie circuit. From an obituary article published in the Minutes of conference for 1814 concerning the preacher who was his fellow traveller on this journey to Canada, it appears that they had to encounter great difficulties on their way. They lay on the ground twenty-three nights with nothing but a blanket, and sometimes a little straw; and being longer on the way than they expected, their provisions almost failed, so that they were reduced to two scanty meals a day, and those of an indifferent kind; but at length arriving at the place of their destination, they were fully compensated for their sufferings by the cordiality with which they were received. Here they resolved to preach and enforce the doctrine of sanctification, and soon saw the fruit of their labours in a great revival of religion, in which many were made the happy subjects both of justifying and sanctifying grace. A letter which he wrote to his pious and "honoured parents," as he styles them, bearing date December 31st, 1796, informed them that he commenced preaching the blessed doctrine of entire sanctification immediately on his arrival in the province; that he urged it upon the church in their class-meetings, and related to them his own experience of God's merciful power; and that these efforts had already been owned of God to the sanctification of more than twenty souls. It seems the work began with an old gentleman. When he received the blessing, his family were led to seek for the same; and soon four of his

children were rejoicing in full salvation. The struggles of those who were seeking for purity of heart were earnest, and they generally received a bright witness of the blessing.

Through a letter written by him in May, 1797, his parents received the joyful news that the work of God was going on with increasing power in the field of their son's labours. The revival which had begun in the sanctification of some souls, as noticed in his former letter, was now spreading in its awakening and converting energies among the ungodly; so that whole families had been blessed of God, and sinners, from seven to eighty years of age, had been brought home to the Saviour. This work was attended with such power that some of the awakened sinners fell to the floor, and cried aloud for mercy. Nor did they cry in vain. During one tour around the circuit, which he made in company with his presiding elder, it was thought fifty souls were either converted or sanctified. During the second quarter that he travelled on that circuit, he supposed that the number of instances of justifying and sanctifying grace that occurred amounted to about two hundred. He rejoiced also to be able to inform his dear father and mother that another son of theirs, who was residing in Montreal, had been to visit him on his circuit, and had there found the reclaiming and sanctifying grace of God, and had gone back to Montreal happy in God. He also spoke with animation of the zeal and success of some other ministers of the gospel who were labouring in different parts of the province. But amid the victories which he recorded, he expresses an ardent desire that all the glory should be given to the Most High, and that his friends would pray for him, that he might be kept humble at the feet of Jesus. How necessary is it that ministers offer up earnest prayer to God for deep humility in times of revival! For what would more quickly grieve the Spirit of God than taking that glory to ourselves which belongs to God.

The letters which he received from other preachers labouring in the province of Upper Canada at time, show that God was carrying on a glorious and powerful work among the people. In the summer of 1797 he received a very encouraging and affectionate letter from the brother with whom he had travelled on Flanders circuit. He expressed great joy on account of the intelligence which he had received of the prosperity of religion in the field where Mr. Wooster was labouring.

The first information which I received concerning H. C. Wooster was in the year 1812, from a minister who had succeeded him as a

travelling preacher in Canada. If I recollect rightly, that minister said that, from what he had heard of him, he had formed the opinion that he was the holiest man that ever was in America. It is very possible that this was using too strong language; but it shows that his labours, example, and success in the work of the Lord while in Canada had been such as to leave a sweet perfume in the memory of those who had been personally acquainted with him. I believe at that time he seldom, if ever, conversed on temporal things. Not that he thought this sinful, when it was necessary. But perhaps he thought that, though necessary for others, it was not often so for him. The necessity of holiness of heart as a prerequisite for heaven was a favourite theme with him. Indeed this is evident from his letters to his friends. For, like St. Paul, whose soul panted with ardent desire for the salvation of his own nation, the Jews, while he was far distant from them, so did Mr. Wooster, while labouring with all his might in the wilds of Upper Canada for the good of souls there, yet earnestly desire, not only the justification, but the full sanctification of his friends who resided in the United States.

In the year 1816 or 1817 the Rev. J. C., an aged and beloved father in the gospel, came to my father's house to preach. He had been personally acquainted with Mr. Wooster in Canada, having gone there a year or two before him, and remained there, labouring in some parts of the province, while Mr. Wooster continued in Canada. He told us, that when Mr. Wooster came into Canada, he said to the preachers and people, "God hath sanctified my soul, and he will sanctify yours." This heart-felt testimony, accompanied as it doubtless was, with corresponding life and conversation, doubtless had a powerful effect on those who heard it; and Mr. C. soon sought and found the blessing. "Sometimes," said Mr. C. (who is still alive, waiting for his glorious change,) "when I have slept with him in a cold winter night, I have awoke in the night, and found brother Wooster, with his cloak wrapped about him, kneeling by the bedside, praying to God." His prayer was doubtless the prayer of faith. There was one expression which it is said he frequently used in prayer, in the public congregation, as well as elsewhere. It was this: "Smite them, my God!" It was not a prayer that God would smite sinners with the rod of his wrath to destroy them, but with the hand of his awakening power, to rouse them from their dangerous lethargy in sin. In answer

* It is *possible* that this holy man of God *sometimes* unintentionally erred, by exposing his health too much in this way.

to this short, but expressive petition, offered up in faith to God, sinners, it is said, have often fallen under the convicting energies of the Holy Ghost, like men slain in battle.

Even when his health was so affected by disease that he could not articulate in a louder voice than a whisper, his exhortations were attended with the same divine influence; and then, as well as when he had the use of his voice, he did not forget to press the subject which lay near his heart—entire sanctification, perfect love, holiness of heart.

In a letter to his parents, dated October, 1797, he speaks of having taken a bad cold. It is possible that his great exertions in the revival which he was permitted to witness, laid the foundation of that disease, which terminated in his death. His brother Edward, in a letter to him, written in the summer of 1798, mentions having received one from him, dated May 4th of that year, in which he had mentioned his ill health. And in June of that year he came home to his father's house sick with the consumption.

While on his journey, he was (according to the strength he had remaining) laborious and useful. I have been told that when Mr. K., a pious and eminent preacher, who had been acquainted with him, heard that he had worn himself down with hard labour in the revival, and that he was on his way back towards his father's house, he resolved to reprove Mr. Wooster for his excessive exertions, if he met with him. He thought it probable that he would call at his house as he passed on; and perhaps thinking it possible that he might yet recover so as to be able to labour in the vineyard again, he designed to express his opinion to him with regard to his laborious and exhausting efforts. At length Mr. Wooster arrived; but when he entered the room, there was such a heavenly smile on his countenance, and so much of his Master's image in his appearance, that Mr. K. burst into tears, and wept like a little child. Nor did he find himself inclined to give the intended reproof at all to his afflicted and holy brother.

A letter which appears to have been addressed to him, soon after his return to his father's house, by a fellow-labourer in the gospel, alludes to the success with which Mr. Wooster had laboured in bodily weakness, while on his journey home, although consumption was wasting the vital energies of his system. An instance is mentioned where the sight of this good man's countenance (as he lay asleep, resting himself from the fatigues of his journey) produced a powerful impression and beneficial effect on the mind of a travelling preacher who called in to see him. A few months

before illness had constrained him to leave his beloved Christian friends in Canada, where he had seen such glorious displays of divine power, his heart had been gladdened by the coming of a dear brother in Christ to the British dominions, who had formerly laboured with him on a circuit in the state of New-York. Their affection towards each other seems to have been very strong. This friend remained in Canada preaching the gospel after Mr. Wooster had returned to the United States. About six weeks after he reached home he received a letter from his dear friend, which breathes a most excellent spirit of humility and love. It appears from this letter, that he had received one from Mr. Wooster not long before, and that it came to hand just as he was going into the house of worship to preach. After he ascended the pulpit, and while reading silently the letter from his friend Wooster, "the power of God Almighty came down into his soul." As he was then among the people with whom Mr. Wooster had laboured, he took the liberty of reading it in class-meeting to the people; and "it was rendered a blessing to many." By this friend's letter Mr. Wooster received the pleasing intelligence that the work of God was graciously going on among the people whom he had been constrained to leave. "Last Sunday," says the writer, "God sanctified two souls in a public band-meeting; on Monday evening two were overwhelmed with the sanctifying power of God; on Tuesday God sanctified several more, and smote them down to the floor." And on the evening previous to the date of the letter, the writer saw a similar season of overpowering grace. Doubtless such tidings from a far country must have been very reviving to one who "preferred Jerusalem to his chief joy;" yea, "like cold water to a thirsty soul." The writer* went on to inform Mr. Wooster concerning the last quarterly meeting. During the administration of the Lord's supper, the Holy Ghost seemed to over-shadow them: and as the people came up to commemorate the death of their dear Saviour, a risen Jesus met them in great power, so that three or four at once were deprived of their bodily strength by their deep sense of the goodness of Him who died for sinners. These had to be carried away to make room for others; and so it continued with some in almost every company that successively approached the table of the Lord. Did not these humble disciples, amidst the forests of Upper Canada, enjoy the presence of that same almighty Saviour whose glory caused St. John, in the rocky

* The writer of the letter alluded to afterwards filled the station of presiding elder in the Philadelphia conference.

isle of Patmos, to fall at his feet as dead, and who enabled him, amidst all his privations, to sing, "Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father, to him be glory and dominion for ever?"

Mr. Wooster's pious friends in Canada did not forget him in their supplication before God when he was far from them; but in their public and private devotions implored God's blessing upon him who had been rendered so great a blessing to them. But God, who is "wonderful in counsel," and "seeth not as man seeth," saw it best to call his servant home. I regret that I have been disappointed in obtaining that particular information concerning all the circumstances of his death which would be desirable. When we recollect that God has told us that the end of the perfect and the upright man is peace, we shall conclude such must have been the end of Mr. Wooster. Accordingly, we learn from a letter written by his father, and inserted in the Minutes of 1799, that he died November 6th, 1798, "strong in the faith and love of Jesus." His father adds, "He was an example of patience and resignation to the will of God, and professed to enjoy much of the love of God in all his sickness. When I thought he was almost done speaking, I asked him if his confidence was still strong in the Lord: he answered, 'Yes, strong! strong!' A short time before the day of his death, when his bodily strength failed fast, he said, the nearer he drew to eternity, the brighter heaven shone upon him."

In addition to this testimony of his "honoured father," I have been informed by a respected brother in the ministry, that Mr. Wooster's sister told him, but a short time since, that her brother was the means of awakening one soul just before he left the world. The last words which he ever addressed to his youngest sister, then unconverted, were, (if I recollect rightly,) "Seek the Lord." These words, uttered probably in a whisper, with faltering lips, by a dying brother, were rendered the means of leading her to the Saviour. Thus the sister, whose entreaties reached his heart, and through God's blessing awakened his conscience, in the year 1791, has been spared till the year 1837 to relate the gracious effect produced by that brother's dying warning on the heart of a younger sister.

The testimony of his father concerning the happy state of his son's mind in his last illness is corroborated by the letters written

* The words here quoted are the only ones the author of this genealogy has been able to find written by his grandfather EDWARD.

to him during that period, in which we find allusions to the information which his correspondents had received of the support and consolation granted to him during that trying season.

"The memory of the just is blessed." A pious woman, who is a daughter of Mrs. Wooster's sister, informs me that she distinctly remembers the time when her uncle called her to him, laid his hand upon her head, and impressed upon her young and tender mind the important truths of religion. This was probably during his last illness; and shows us that when his strength was almost gone, he was determined to do all that remained in his power to bring souls to God. These circumstances bring to my mind the labours of the Rev. Gad Smith, a member of the New-York conference, who died in 1817. When unable to articulate louder than a whisper, yet being able to ride out, he would whisper out a word of exhortation to little children, whom he passed on their way to school. The wife of one of our travelling preachers, who was at that time but a little girl, informs me that she recollects the instruction and advice she received from him more distinctly than those of any other minister. The same principle of persevering, ardent desire to do good was evinced in this man's closing exertions, as we have seen manifested by Mr. Wooster.

The subject of this brief memoir, we are told, was a man of naturally a fine appearance, and when unrenewed by grace, was high-minded and gay. But grace made him very humble and solemn. I think there is reason to believe that the example and influence of this holy man of God were indirectly the means of doing much good, even after his death. A young minister, who was received on trial in the travelling connection in the year 1801, was sent to Canada the first year of his probation. He doubtless felt a quickening influence from the piety and zeal of those good people, who had been blessed through the labours of H. C. Wooster. Any one, by conversing with that minister, even years afterwards, might perceive that the remembrance of those scenes, and of what he had heard concerning the subject of this memoir, had a powerful effect on his mind. *His* labours were abundantly blessed in different parts of New-York and New-England—in the thronged city, as well as among the log cabins of the mountains. He was the first Methodist minister that I heard preach, and the first that ever made a pastoral visit to my father's house. And though I now reside one hundred and twenty-five miles from that place, yet I find that the first Methodist society in the town was organized by that same minister, a short time after he returned from Canada. Some

of the older Methodists here remember with strong affection that servant of God. I have been personally acquainted with two faithful, useful ministers of the gospel, who, if my recollection be correct, ascribed their awakenings, under God, to the labours of this minister. Both of them, as well as their spiritual father in Christ, have left the walls of the church militant, and are now, we trust, rejoicing with the spirit of the holy Wooster before the throne. Perhaps it will not be known till the morning of the resurrection how much of the usefulness of that spiritual father in Israel might be traced to the blessing of God upon the labours of Mr. Wooster.

I am personally acquainted with a minister now living, who states that the recollection of the humility, prayers, labours, holiness, and success of H. C. Wooster has been the means of quickening his zeal, probably hundreds of times, since he entered the gospel ministry, although Wooster was dead before he was born: "He, being dead, yet speaketh." The Minutes of conference containing an account of his death, tell us "he was owned of God in a peculiar manner. He was a man of zeal, grace, and understanding, but of a slender habit of body, and could not endure all the hardships of travelling, and great exertions of preaching, which zeal attended with a great revival of the work of God, exposed him to: but it was his happiness to live, to preach, and die in the Lord Jesus;" and he "made haste in his Christian and ministerial course."

Whether he was a very eloquent speaker or not, is not known to the writer; but it is evident that his faith in God was such as to produce those labours which will cause many to rise up in the last day and call him blessed.

SUMMARY OF THE LIFE OF GENERAL DAVID WOOSTER.

DAVID WOOSTER 3, was made a Lieutenant in the Colonial forces 1739, the year after he graduated at Yale College. He was then twenty-nine years old. This was the year of the beginning of the Spanish War. From this time on, until the beginning of the Summer of 1776, W. served continuously, and with distinction. About this time, on account of persistent annoyances (as John Adams says, because he was a "New England man") he asked to have his military career in Canada reviewed and investigated by Congress, then in session in Philadelphia. After thorough and long investigation, and the examination of witnesses and correspondence, even his enemies in Congress were forced to unite with his friends and acquit him of every charge. [See Journal of Congress, 17th August, 1776.] He was now sixty-six years old, and, having been absent from his family nearly a year, he asked and obtained leave of Congress to return to his home in Connecticut. W. soon after resigned his commission of Brigadier-General in the Continental army and accepted the appointment of Major-General and Commander-in-Chief in the mobilized militia of Connecticut.

But he never ceased to consider himself in the service of the patriotic cause.

He had felt himself neglected [see letter to Schuyler dated 13th Oct., 1775, Appendix], when Schuyler and others, whom he ranked by seniority of commission in the King's forces, and honorable service, were made Major-Generals. But he did not permit such slights, though deep wounds to military pride in all ages and among all peoples, to dampen his patriotic ardor, nor did he hesitate in obedience to military orders from his late subordinates, now promoted over him by political intrigue and sectional influence.

Schuyler not long after shared the same fate, when he was superseded by Gates, by order of Congress, just as he had all



David Wooster

things in readiness for the defeat and capture of Burgoyne. It is now well known to military students that Schuyler was a more able general, but less a politician, than Gates.

Wooster had grown gray in the service of king and country. He had served in the English army in the Colonies against the Indians and the French and the Spaniards during part of two reigns; and if he lacked anything it was the ostentation of the young officer and the reckless dash of the inexperienced leader. He did not approve of the attack on Quebec, in which the chivalrous, but ill-advised, badly-armed and inadequately-supported Montgomery gloriously fell. But Montgomery was his superior in command and his personal friend, and he never once suggested, *after* the failure, that the attack was a military error; never said: "I told you so." In this he exhibited his chivalrous respect for the brave, who could make no defense from the silence of final sleep.

W. again and again, after assuming the chief command on the death of Montgomery, informed Congress and General Washington, and General Schuyler whose headquarters were at Albany, N. Y., and Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, of the absolute necessity of sufficient reinforcements and munitions of war to make the attack and complete the reduction of Quebec before the end of March, 1776 [Montgomery's attack and failure occurred on Dec. 31, 1775], as by that time the English Ministry would have reinforced Quebec with such a well-appointed force that its reduction would be next to impossible and the attempt extremely hazardous.

Yet the Winter of 1776 passed, and March and April, and supplies, ammunition and men were not forwarded in sufficient amount to make the attack with any hope of success.

Quebec had been reinforced, as W. had predicted. Congress sent a Commission to Canada to investigate the conduct of the campaign. These Commissioners, neither of whom knew anything of military matters [see their own statement

in report to Congress, 7th May, 1776], recommended the recall of Wooster, whom Gen. Thomas (already in command in Canada, but down with small-pox at the rapids of Chambly), asked to take temporary command. They also criticise Thomas' appointment of his own Adjutant-General, as some one had informed them he is unfit for the place, and then criticise General Thomas for giving orders without first consulting his general officers! They recommend the recall of W., which was done a month later, namely, June 3d, 1776.

This was a hard blow to the chivalrous old veteran of thirty-four years' service. He returned, demanded investigation by Congress, obtained it, was acquitted, and then resigned his commission (as already stated), broken-hearted, but not broken in spirit, as his heroic death at Danbury, a few months later, abundantly proved. As Major-General he might have avoided danger, remaining at head-quarters some distance from the scene of conflict; but when he heard the roar of artillery and the thunder of war the fire of youth returned, and shouting above the din of battle, "Come on, my boys! never mind such random shots," he was struck by a musket ball and fell from his horse mortally wounded.

This occurred April 27, 1777.

Really his was an enviable death. He was trying to save the homes of his neighbors from conflagration, and the military stores of his country from destruction, at the risk of his own life, and for this purpose voluntarily exposed himself to the fire of the enemy, whose forces outnumbered his ten to one.

At once, in the fullness of life, he disappears from contemporary chronicles, after having appeared on almost every page for nearly half a century.

It is to be hoped that some of his descendants will yet write his biography in such an unbiased manner as to do justice to the memory of this high type of the soldier, patriot and military gentleman of the last century.

PUBLIC LETTERS OF GENERAL DAVID WOOSTER FROM
APRIL 1775 TO 1777, THE DATE OF HIS DEATH.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO GOVERNOUR TRUMBULL.

OYSTER POND, April 9, 1775.

SIR:—I have just time to acquaint your Honour that, by the request of the Provincial Congress of *New York*, I yesterday embarked from *New York* with four hundred and fifty men, and this afternoon arrived here. We find that the inhabitants are in great need of powder. There is none in *New York*. I spared two hundred and fifty weight from my own stock, which was forwarded from *New York* to this place, for the use of the *York* Provincialls who are stationed here; in consequence our stock is reduced to about twenty rounds a man.

The Regulars [English] have taken the cattle, sheep, etc., from *Fisher's Island*, and this day have employed themselves in the same business on *Gardiner's Island*. When they have got through with that we may expect them upon this.

I beg that your Honour would, with the greatest expedition possible, forward to me three hundred-weight of powder, which I hope will be sufficient for the present exigency, both for our own Troops and the Militia here.

I am, Sir, in great haste, your Honour's most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Esq.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO GOVERNOUR TRUMBULL.

GREENWICH, June 16, 1775.

SIR:—Your Honour will receive enclosed a requisition from the Provincial Congress at *New York*. Captain *Sears*, who arrived here last night about twelve o'clock, informed me that the people of *New York* intend to quarter the troops in the city. I should be glad to be informed how far I shall subject myself and the troops under my command to the direction of the Continental or Provincial Congress; whether (if I proceed to *New York*), when the *Irish* troops arrive, I shall wait for directions from the Continental Congress whether to oppose them or not. It is my private opinion that they ought not to be suffered to land. I wrote you yesterday for your directions about the expediency of my marching to *New York*.

I am, Sir, with due respects, your Honour's most obedient servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Honourable Jonathan Trumbull, Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOOSTER ON THE SUBJECT OF
SENDING SOME TROOPS TO THE FORTIFICATIONS ON THE HIGHLANDS.

IN COUNCIL, June 16, 1775.

Resolved, That the Provincial Convention of New York be desired immediately to apply to Governor *Trumbull* to order the *Connecticut* Troops now stationed at *Greenwich*, *Stamford*, and places adjacent, to march toward *New York*, and that part of them occupy posts upon the island, as the said Provincial Convention shall judge best adapted, to prevent the communication between the town and country from being cut off; the remainder of the troops to be employed in securing the navigation of *Hudson's River* by erecting Batteries at such places as the said Convention shall judge most proper to answer that purpose.

A true copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The above is a true copy, signed by Charles Thomson, Esq., now filed among the proceedings of the Provincial Congress at New York. Examined by

JOHN MCKESSON, Secretary.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

CAMP AT HARLEM, July 22, 1775.

Sir:—I received your order of the seventeenth instant, and immediately contracted for vessels to carry the Troops to Albany. The First Division, under the command of Colonel *Waterbury*, will march on *Monday* next, and the remainder will march as soon as I can possibly get the vessels ready to take them, which must exceed *Wednesday*. And indeed, Sir, you may depend upon my utmost exertion and assiduity for carrying into execution every order within my department, for the good of the common cause, notwithstanding some discouragements that I have met with, after a service of thirty-four years in the service of my king and country.

Since General *Schuyler* went to *Ticonderoga*, a letter came from General *Washington*, addressed to him, or the officer commanding at or near *New York*, in which was the following paragraph, viz.:

"The commissions which have been forwarded to me are not sufficient to answer the demand I have for them, there being at least one thousand officers in this department and not more than five hundred commissions in my possession. As you are so much nearer to *Philadelphia* than I am, I request you to apply to Congress for as many as you are likely to want."

The force under my command are in general good health and high spirits, and rejoice to have it in their power to go where they may have an opportunity to do their country some service.

I am, Sir, with the greatest esteem, your obliged humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Honourable John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress.

COLONEL JOSEPH REED TO GENERAL WOOSTER.

CAMBRIDGE, July 26, 1775.

SIR:—I am directed by his Excellency, General *Washington*, to inform you that yesterday afternoon three men-of-war, with a number of transports, sailed from *Boston*. They started E. S. E. after they got out, but we cannot yet learn their destination, or whether they have taken off any of the troops of the enemy. As their designs are so much unknown to us, and it is possible they may move to *New York*, the General thought proper to apprise you of it, that you may be prepared for such an event. This he would have done with his own hand, but he has been much indisposed for some days past.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble servant,

JOSEPH REED, Secretary.

NEW YORK PROVISIONAL CONGRESS.

DIE LUNA, 9 HS. A. M., August 7, 1775.

The Congress met pursuant to adjournment. Present: *Peter V. B. Livingston*, Esq., President.

A draft of a letter to General *Wooster* was read and approved, before a sufficient number of members appeared to constitute a Congress. Soon after a sufficient number of members appeared in the Congress chamber, and the said draft being again read, and a postscript added thereto, the said letter and postscript are in the words following, to wit :

SIR:—The Congress are now sitting. We are under a necessity of applying to you for the loan of two hundred pounds of gunpowder.

Please, Sir, to deliver to the order of *Eric L. Hornesmedine* and *John Foster* Esqrs., two hundred-weight of powder, on account of the Colony for which the Congress will send you an order, and see it replaced as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, President.

August 7, 1775.

N. B.—The Congress are since met, and request you immediately to send off four companies of your troops, to march to the east end of *Long Island* to assist the inhabitants there in preventing the stock from being taken off by the King's troops, for the use of the army at *Boston*. They are then to be under the command of Colonel *Phineas Fleming*.

Ordered, That a copy thereof be engrossed, and signed by the President and sent to General *Wooster*.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO GOVERNOR TRUMBULL.

OYSTER PONDS, August 14, 1775.

SIR:—Your favour of the 10th instant, with three hundred pounds of powder, per Captain *Griffin*, I received; and now acquaint your Honour that last Friday morning a large sloop-of-war and twelve transports sailed round *Plumb Island*,

After they had got through the gut, I sent one hundred and twenty men in three boats, which were all the boats we then had, to said island, if possible to get off the stock, with orders to return immediately upon the first appearance of the enemy's attempting to bring away any of their shipping between the island and *Oyster Pond Point*, lest their retreat might be cut off, it being impossible to support them without boats. Before the last boat had got over, the sloop-of-war was observed to be returning, and wind and tide favouring her, our boats were obliged to put back again, the hindmost of which had several cannon fired at her, but at so great a distance they did no damage. A cutter came within fifteen or twenty rods of our last, but discovering there were armed men in the boat, stopped their pursuit. Our soldiers in the boat, and some others on the beach, then fired at them, but I fancy to little effect, as our boat was obliged to make all sail possible to keep out of the reach of the cannon from the man-of-war, which was close behind them. The sloop-of-war then came to anchor between the point and the island, and that night took from the island nine cattle, and then joined the fleet, which came to very early on Saturday morning, and I suppose have gone to *Boston*.

I have since taken from *Plumb Island* their cattle and sheep, and the inhabitants have engaged to thresh out their grain and convey it from the island as soon as possible. I shall to-morrow go to *Gardiner's Island* and make such dispositions as shall appear most conducive to the common good. I expect by Thursday to be able to embark for *New York*.

I am informed Colonel *Willard* told the people on *Gardiner's Island* that he intended to pay *Long Island* a visit before fall; and also that the King's Troops had been invited to purchase provisions at *Brookhaven* and *Flushing*. In consequence of this intelligence the Committee of *Brookhaven*, *Smithtown*, and the other adjacent towns, have taken and sent to me the Reverend *James Lyon*, a Church-of-England Clergyman—a man of infamous character, but a pretty sensible fellow—who, they say, has corresponded with *Henry Lloyd*, of *Boston*.

This Parson *Lyon* by what I can learn, is the mainspring of all the Tories on that part of *Long Island*. He has considerable money at interest in different hands among his neighbours, which gives him an ascendancy over them, and he has been indefatigable, both by writing and preaching, and in every other way, to gain proselytes; and by his connexions with those in other parts of the country, who are inimical to the cause we are embarked in, he will be able to do great mischief. The committees of the several adjacent towns, thinking him a very dangerous person to remain among them, have desired me to take care of him. I shall, therefore, by the first opportunity, send him to the care of the Committee of *Hartford* till they can receive your Honour's orders concerning him.

I am, with the greatest sincerity, your Honour's most obedient humble servant,
DAVID WOOSTER.

P. S.—I enclose Colonel *Willard's* account of the stock he took from *Gardiner's Island*.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, New York, August 16, 1775.

SIR:—It being absolutely necessary that the Troops levied on *Long Island* march immediately to join General *Schuyler*, and as it is probable future attempts will be made, by order of General *Gage*, to take the live stock from the east end of *Long Island* and the islands near it, it is conceived by the Congress that to prevent such depredations it is proper that you should continue there with your Troops till further order, which you are hereby desired to do accordingly.

We are, Sir, your most obedient humble servants.

By order,

General Wooster.

Ordered, That a copy thereof be engrossed, and signed by the President, and transmitted.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, New York, August 18, 1775.

SIR:—We enclose you a copy of a paragraph in General *Washington's* letter of the 10th instant, in consequence of which we desire you to return to your camp at *Harlem* with the utmost speed, to assist in the defense of this city and province.

We are, Sir, yours, etc.

To Brigadier-General Wooster.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO GOVERNOUR TRUMBULL.

OYSTER POND, August 21, 1775.

SIR:—I have sent Mr. *Shore* two hundred pounds of powder according to order. The Committee of Suffolk county have desired me to remain here for a few days, till they can hear from Provincial Congress, to whom they have sent an express, with their desire that the three companies raised upon this part of the island, who have received orders to march to *Ticonderoga*, may remain upon this station. As we know not what use we may have for powder, and as I before informed your honour, I sent two hundred pounds of my own stock to Provincial Congress, I think it unsafe under our present situation to return the whole. I expect by next *Monday* to sail for *New York*. Your Honour well knows the suspicious light in which the *New York* Congress are viewed by the rest of the Continent. I must therefore beg of your Honours to alter that part of your orders to me, in which you subject me to the direction of that body of men. I have no faith in their honesty of the cause. I must, therefore, think it not only a disgrace to me, but a dishonour to my employers, that I am subjected to them. You know not, Sir, half their tricks. Your Honour will be good enough to direct to me at *New House*, where I expect to stop a day or two, and if I am not there to be forwarded to *Harlem*.

I am, with great truth, your honour's most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO NEW YORK CONGRESS.

OYSTER PONDS, August 27, 1775.

SIR:—Your favour of the 18th instant came duly to hand, and I should have sailed for *Harlem* without loss of time, had not I received the following important intelligence from General *Washington*, viz: “August 23, 1775. Yesterday I received advice from *Boston*, that a number of transports have sailed on a second expedition for fresh provisions: As they may pursue the same course, only advancing farther, we think *Montauk Point*, on *Long Island*, a very probable place of their building, I have therefore thought it best to give you the earliest intelligence, but I do not mean to confine your attention or vigilance to that place. You will please to extend your views as far as the mischief may be probably extended.” Thus far the intelligence.

I would rather inform you, that the *Kingfisher* last Wednesday, went up the Sound, with several small cutters, reconnoitering the north side of the island, and Thursday there followed past this place two topsail vessels which I apprehend to be transports, as they fired the signal guns, when they went through the Race. I would, therefore, recommend it to the Provincial Congress to keep a good guard on *Queen's* county, as I imagine their design is to get stock from *Huntington*, *Lloyd's Neck*, or *Flushing*, and as we hope to secure all the stock upon this part of the island, you may expect the *Boston* fleet will proceed further up the sound. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To P. V. B. Livingston, Esq.

WOOSTER TO WASHINGTON.

OYSTER POND, August 29, 1775.

SIR:—I have with me at this place four hundred and fifty of my regiment. I should before this time have returned to my station at *Harlem*, but General *Schuyler*, commanding, ordered the three companies raised upon this end of *Long Island* for the Continental service to join their regiment at *Ticonderoga*, the County Committee requested me to remain here till the return of an express, which they sent to *New York*, to beg of their Congress, if possible, to prevent the three companies from being removed. The express has now returned, with liberty for the companies to remain here ten days from last Friday. It is thought best that I keep my station near *New York*, though I shall not return there till I know the destination of the fleet, which, I understand, from your Excellency's information to Governor *Trumbull*, have sailed out of *Boston*. I hope and expect such measures will be pursued as will prevent their taking the stock from this or the adjacent islands.

The inhabitants think that had General *Schuyler* known their very exposed situation, he would not have ordered the companies away. The *New York* Congress suppose they have no right to counteract his orders. They might, indeed, have sent to him, and received an answer in season; but they are so refined in their policy, have so many private views to answer, and take such

infinite pains to keep out of the plain path (conscious, perhaps, of their own inferior wisdom), that they do nothing like other people. It is now too late to send to General *Schuyler*; the Committee of Safety have therefore desired me to request your Excellency to continue their Troops upon their stations. I shall only say that I know of no place so much exposed to the ravages of the enemy; and if the companies raised here, who have a great part of the good arms of the county, should be removed, and their places not supplied, I know of none so defenceless as this. It is my opinion, after all the soldiers are gone, that two hundred men might ravage the county, notwithstanding all the inhabitants might do to prevent it.

From this representation, I doubt not your Excellency will think proper to continue the Troops raised here upon this station, or order others in their room.

I am, with great truth and regard, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To his Excellency, George Washington.

CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE, September 2, 1775.

SIR:—I have just received your favour of the 29th ult. by express. I am very sensible that the situation of the inhabitants of *Long Island*, as well as of all those on the Coast, expose them greatly to the ravages of the enemy; and it is to be wished general protection could be extended to them, consistent with the prosecution of these great plans which have been adopted for the common safety. This was early foreseen, and the danger provided for by a resolution of Congress, that each Province should depend upon its own internal strength against these invasions. The prejudice arising from them, even if successful, and not being equal to that of separating the Army into a number of small detachments who would be harassed, in fruitless marches and countermarches, after an enemy whose conveyance by shipping is so advantageous that they might keep the whole coast in constant alarm, without our being able perhaps, at any time, to give them vigorous opposition. Upon this principle, I have invariably rejected every application made me here, to keep any detachments on the coast for this purpose. I should, therefore, most probably, have thought it my duty to have ordered the three companies, mentioned in your letter, to have joined your Army, to act in the general service, had they not been under command, from General *Schuyler*, to join him; but as it is, I can by no means interfere. He is engaged in a service of the greatest importance to the whole Continent, his strength and appointments far short of his expectations; and, to give my counter orders may not only defeat his whole plan, but must make me responsible to the public for the failure. Instead, therefore, of their further stay, I would have them march immediately. I fear the delay of the ten days may have very bad effects, as by my last advice from *Ticonderoga*, General *Schuyler* was to march in a few days for *Canada*; and it is highly probable he

may depend upon these companies to occupy the posts of communication, which otherwise he must weaken his Army to do. No Provincial Congress can, with any propriety, interfere in the disposition of Troops on the Continental establishment, much less control the order of any General Officer, so that, in this instance the Congress at *New York* have judged properly in declining to counteract General *Schuyler's* orders. I wish I could extend my approbation equally to the whole line of this conduct. Before you receive this letter, you will probably be able to judge how far your continuance on *Long Island* will be further necessary. If the Fleet which last sailed was destined for those coasts, it must be arrived. If it is not, it is certainly gone to the eastward; and your present station is no longer necessary. The importance of preserving the communication of the *North River*, and many other reasons, induce me to wish you were returned to your former post. The late transactions at *New York* furnish additional reasons for your being as near that city as is consistent with the discipline, and convenience of your troops. Your next therefore, I flatter myself, will inform me of your having resumed your former station.

I am, Sir, with much regard and esteem,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To *Brigadier-General Wooster, New York.*

In Committee of Safety, During the Recess of the Provincial Congress:

NEW YORK, September 13, 1775.

Ordered, That General *Wooster* be directed to order a full company of the troops under his command to proceed to the fortifications erecting on the banks of *Hudson's River*, in the Highlands, to be there employed in erecting and guarding the same, in obedience to the order of the Continental Congress, and to be under the direction of the agents appointed for that purpose by the Provincial Congress at *New York*.

A true copy from the minutes.

JOHN MCKESSON, Secretary.

James B. Beekman and *Gilbert Livingstone*, Esquires, two Members of the Committee of Safety, waited personally on General *Wooster* with a certified copy of the above.

CAMP AT HARLEM, September 15, 1775.

SIR:—I have before me the order of the Provincial Congress of the 13th instant, directing me to order a full Company of the Troops under my command to proceed to the fortifications erecting on the banks of *Hudson's River*, in the Highlands, to be employed there in erecting and guarding the same, in obedience to the order of the Continental Congress, &c. I have lately received instructions from General *Washington*, consistent with which I cannot disperse my Troops, unless ordered by him or the Continental Congress;

therefore think it necessary that the order of the Continental Congress, upon which yours is predicated, should be sent to me before I can determine whether to order a Company to the Highlands or not.

I have no objection to employing my Troops in any service that shall be judged of publick utility, consistent with my orders.

I am, Sir, with truth and regard, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

Peter V. B. Livingston, Esq.

A true copy from the original.

JOHN MCKESSON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, September 16, 1775.

In Committee of Safety, During the Recess of the Provincial Congress:

To Brigadier-General Wooster; Sir: —In answer to your favour of yesterday, we enclose you the order the Continental Congress respecting the marching of the Troops under your command into the Colony, and the disposition of them after their arrival, by which you will see that it was expected that those troops should occupy such posts in the Colony as the Provincial Congress should judge necessary to be taken.

We are, with great respect, Sir, your most humble servants,

By order of the Committee of Safety:

JOHN HARING, Chairman.

A true copy. Examined by

JOHN MCKESSON, Secretary.

CAMP AT HARLEM, September 17, 1775.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your favour of yesterday, enclosing the order of the Continental Congress, and say, in answer, the order was given the 16th of June, which was before the Continental Forces were properly organized. Since that time the Congress have ordered about two-thirds of my Troops to the northward; and should I divide the remaining few into detached parties, scattered about the country, and any disagreeable consequences should follow from it, as my orders from General Washington are to be here, it might possibly be difficult for me to vindicate my conduct. I have authority to say that no Provincial Congress can, with any propriety, interfere in the disposition of Continental Troops, much less *control* the order of any General Officer. If the Continental Congress or the Commander-in-Chief think proper to employ the whole or a part of the troops under my command in erecting and defending batteries at the Highlands, or elsewhere, I shall expect *their orders* direct, and no man will with greater alacrity obey their *lawful summons*.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Committee of Safety, New York.

A true copy from the original minutes.

Examined by

JOHN MCKESSON, Secretary.

JOHN HANCOCK TO GENERAL WOOSTER.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1775.

SIR:—The necessity of supporting General *Schuyler* in the important enterprise he is now engaged in has induced the Congress to direct you immediately, on receipt of this, to march with the troops under your command to *Albany*, there to await the orders of General *Schuyler*, in case he should want your assistance, and you will please, without loss of time, proceed.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

To *David Wooster Esq.*, Brigadier-General in the Army of the United Colonies, and Commander of the *Connecticut* Forces at *Harlem*.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS

CAMP AT HARLEM, September 23, 1775.

SIR:—Your favour of the 25th instant I have just received, and shall with the greatest expedition proceed with the troops under my command to *Albany*, and there wait General *Schuyler's* orders, according to direction of Congress.

I am, Sir, in haste, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Hon. *John Hancock President of Congress*.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

HARLEM September 28, 1775.

Sir:—This just serves to inform your Excellency that I returned to this place from *Long Island*, immediately upon receipt of your favour of the second inst.; and that in pursuance of an order from the Continental Congress, I shall this afternoon embark, with all the troops under my command, for *Albany*, there to wait the order of General *Schuyler*. I am, sir, in haste, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS FROM GENERAL SCHUYLER.

TICONDEROGA, October 14, 1775.

General *Wooster*, having ordered a Court Martial at *Fort George*, of which I was informed only this morning, which he by no means had a right to do and apprehensive, from that extraordinary conduct, that he might create difficulties if he should join the Army under General *Montgomery* (from which I cannot dissuade him, nor dare I order him to stay, lest the Regiment should refuse to go, which he says they would do), I thought it my indisputable duty to write him a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, and to which I received an answer, copy of which you have also enclosed. I have since received letters advising me that he has presumed to discharge men of *Hannay's* and *Waterbury's* Regiments. I assure you, Sir, that I feel these insults from a General

officer with all that keen sensibility that a man of honour ought; and I should be ashamed to mention them to Congress; but that the critical situation of our public affairs are at this period require that I should sacrifice a just resentment to them, and I would wish to have it remembered that to that cause only must be imputed that I have suffered a personal indignity. I am, Sir, most respectfully, your very obedient humble servant,

PHILIP SCHUYLER,

To the Honorable John Hancock.

PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS TO GENERAL WOOSTER.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1775.

SIR:—General *Schuyler*, having by letter informed the Congress, that he believed he should have no occasion to employ the troops under your command, I am desired by the Congress, to direct that you immediately proceed, with the troops under your command, to the batteries, erected on the Highlands, on *North River*, and there leave as many of your troops as, in the opinion of the conductor, will be necessary for expediting the completion of the works there; and that you repair with the remainder of the troops to *New York*, and there continue until further orders from the Congress. But in case you should have any orders from General *Schuyler*, previous to the receipt of this, to join the Army under his command, or in any way to be aiding to his expedition, you are wholly to conform yourself to his direction, the above orders of Congress, notwithstanding. I am, etc.,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

To Brigadier-General Wooster at Albany.

GENERAL SCHUYLER TO GENERAL WOOSTER.

TICONDEROGA, October 19, 1775.

SIR:—The Continental Congress, having taken the six first Regiments, raised this year in the Colony of *Connecticut*, (of which yours is one,) into the pay and service of the associated Colonies, at the earnest request of the honourable delegates representing the Colony of *Connecticut*, and you, in a variety of instances, obeyed the orders of Congress, who have conferred on you the rank of Brigadier-General, in the Army of the associated Colonies, I was taught to believe you considered yourself as such, both from what I have above observed and from your declaration to me yesterday; but I am just now informed, that you have called a general court martial, at *Fort George*, in your way up here—a conduct I cannot account for, unless you consider yourself my superior; and that cannot be in virtue of your appointment by Congress, by which you are a younger Brigadier-General than Mr. *Montgomery*. And unless you consider yourself as such, I cannot, consistent with the duty I owe the public, permit you to join that part of the army now under Brigadier-General *Montgomery's* command, lest a confusion and disagreement should arise that might prove fatal to our operations in *Canada*, you will, therefore, Sir, please to give me your explicit answer to this question, whether you consider yourself and your regi-

ment in the service of the associated colonies; and yourself a younger Brigadier-General in that service than Mr. *Montgomery*, or not? That no misapprehensions or misrepresentations may hereafter arise.

I am, Sir, with much respect, your most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

To General Wooster.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

TICONDEROGA, October 19, 1775.

SIR:—In answer to your favour of this day, give me leave to acquaint you that immediately on receiving the Continental articles of war, I gave them out to the different captains and commanders of companies in my Regiment, but they universally declined signing them. Of consequence, in the discipline of the troops under my command, I was obliged to continue in the use of the law martial of *Connecticut*, under which they were raised, which I certainly had a right to do, by virtue of my commission from that Colony. Upon the same principle I ordered a general Court-martial at *Fort George*, which whether right or not, was never designed in the least to contradict, or counteract, your authority as Commander-in-Chief of the troops upon this department.

With regard to the other question, my appointment in the Continental army, you are sensible could not be very agreeable to me, notwithstanding which, I never could have continued in the service, had I not determined to observe the rules of the army. No, Sir; I have the cause of my country too much at heart to attempt to make any difficulty or uneasiness in the army, upon whom the success of an enterprise of almost infinite importance to the country is now depending. I shall consider my rank in the army what my commissions from the Continental Congress makes it, and shall not attempt to dispute the command with General *Montgomery* at *St. John's*. As to my regiment, I consider them as what they really are, according to the tenor of their enlistments, and compact with the Colony of *Connecticut*, by whom they were raised, and now acting in conjunction with the troops of the other colonies in the service, and for the defence of the associated colonies in general. You may depend, Sir, that I shall exert myself as much as possible, to promote the strictest union and harmony among both officers and soldiers in the army, and use every means in my power to give success to the expedition.

I am, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To Major-General Schuyler.

OCTOBER 23, 1775.

He tells *Wooster* that he hears the latter has declared if he were at *St. John's* he would march in to the Fort at the head of his regiment. He tells him that he has leave to try his prowess thus, but to be not too lavish of his men's lives. *Wooster* writes him a reply on the 11th of February, 1776, to a letter of the 26th and refers to this.

Dated at St. John's, Nov. 3, 1775

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER (PROBABLY WOOSTER HIMSELF).

On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, the main body of the army decamped from the south, and marched to the north side of the Fort, under the command of General *Wooster*. We were joined in the evening by General *Montgomery*, and the same night we began to throw up a breastworks (on an eminence which entirely commanded the enemy's works) in order to erect a battery of cannon and mortars; this battery they kept continually pelting at with grape-shot and shells, but without doing us the least injury, until Thursday morning, when we opened our battery, consisting of three twelve and one nine-pounders, three mortars, and as many cohones, with which we kept an almost incessant blaze on them a great part of the day; and likewise from our battery on the east side of the river, which the enemy returned with the greatest spirit. Late in the afternoon, I received a message from General *Montgomery*, ordering me to cease firing until further orders; those orders were extremely disagreeable to me, when I saw some of my men bleeding before my eyes, and dying with the wounds which they had received. On our ceasing to fire, the General ordered a parley to be beat, and sent in an officer to demand a surrender of the fort. Two officers soon after returned with him, and were led blindfold through the camp to the General's tent, where a pretty long conference was held, and they promised the General an answer from the commanding officer next morning; which promise was complied with.

The answer imported, that if they should receive no relief within four days, he would send them in some proposals. The General replied, that he must have an explicit answer next morning, and the garrison must remain prisoners of war, at all events; and if they had any intention to renew hostilities, they need only signify it by firing a gun, as a signal. This, though very unpalatable, they were at length obliged to digest, as you see by the capitulation.

You will readily excuse the incorrectness of this scroll, when I will inform you it is now past one o'clock in the morning, having had no time to write before, as I have been all day at the fort, examining the stores and we are to begin our march for *Montreal* this morning, and my fingers and senses are so benumbed with cold, that I can scarcely write at all, owing to a northerly wind and plenty of snow, which is now falling in abundance; yet, notwithstanding, I am not so senseless or ungrateful as to forget my friend. I am yours, etc.,

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CONTINENTAL CONGRESS TO GENERAL WOOSTER.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1775.

Sir:—That a conscious pleasure arises from patriotism, your experience must have already evinced to you. Your brethren in America, on whose behalf that patriotism has been exerted, will not withhold that accession of pleasure which you ought to receive from their just and grateful applause. I am directed by

the Congress to transmit to you the thanks of the united colonies for the very important assistance which you have contributed in reducing *St. John's* and spreading the honors of freedom over the greatest part of *Canada*.

I am, etc.,

JOHN HASCOCK, President.

To Brigadier-General David Wooster.

MONTGOMERY TO WOOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE QUEBEC, Dec. 16, 1775.

General *Montgomery* writes General *Wooster* asking aid, and privately expressing his intention of making two attacks on *Quebec* "the first strong northwester." He says he has but 1,800 men.

HEADQUARTERS, Montreal, Dec. 18, 1775.

DEAR GENERAL:—General *Montgomery* informs me that you desired me to send you an account of the number of men that I discharged between *Albany* and *Ticonderoga*. Therefore, I would inform you that I did not discharge any man, but only gave them a furlough, and that to the *Connecticut* troops only, to pass to *New England*, as the term of their enlistments were not expired, and I imagined they might be very serviceable there; and as the Captains are pay-masters to their own companies by act of the Assembly, of the Colony of *Connecticut*, they are all returned home; and without doubt have settled their pay-rolls with the Committee of the pay-roll appointed for that purpose.

SIR: I must beg leave to enforce General *Montgomery*'s request, for the masters to paymaster or money to be sent forward or we shall be overwhelmed with mutiny and disorder. I am, dear General, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To General *Schuyler*.

COL. DONALD CAMPBELL TO WOOSTER

At HOLLAND HOUSE, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1775.

Rec'd Jan. 17, '76.

He informs the latter of the failure to take *Quebec* "this morning" of *Montgomery*'s death, of Colonel *Arnold*'s wound in the leg, and of his most excellent conduct. He also recommends Mr. Aaron *Burr*, "the remaining aid-de-camp" for his bravery, urges General *Wooster* to relieve him of the command which has devolved upon him, as soon as possible. Like all the rest, he begs for money, men, and supplies.

NOTES.

General Phil Schuyler to Governor Trumbull:—Sir: Says, (v. 4, p. 588;) Archives: General *Montgomery* was still before *Quebec*, 16 December, and had intentions of storming, but he had so few troops (only eight hundred and

a few *Canadians*), that I tremble for the event. I wish he could have prevailed on more of the troops to remain in *Canada*. These were mostly *Connec-ticut* troops whose time had expired who could not be prevailed on to stay without pay, clothes or food.

To Montgomery. Filed December 31, 1775.

ARNOLD TO WOOSTER.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, December 31, 1775.

He writes for aid, informing the General incidental to the account of the seige, of *Montgomery's* death, compliments to Captain *Burr* and others; he carried his part of the storming of the city, being successful until wounded.

JANUARY 2, 1776.

Arnold writes again saying that about sixty were killed and three hundred taken prisoners. After three hours of brave work the small army was obliged to retreat. Not a thousand men left. He says he shall continue the blockade while hopes last. "For God's sake, order as many men down as you can possibly spare." I hope you will stop every rascal who has deserted from us, and bring him back again. The Congress to send "eight or ten thousand men to secure and form a lasting connection within this country. *Wooster's* presence absolutely necessary. *Arnold's* leg is very painful."

CAMPBELL TO WOOSTER.

QUEBEC, January 2, 1776.

He wants troops and *Wooster's* presence immediately, as matters are in a precarious condition: By way of P. S. he says: "I most sincerely wish you the compliments of the season."

HOLLAND HOUSE, January 2, 1776.

Arnold asks for aid; among other things, three or four hundred pairs of snow shoes. "I must beg leave to observe the courtesy shown to our prisoners heretofore in *Montreal*, and places adjacent; it may be justified by principles of humanity at the time—under our present circumstances would be highly imprudent and dangerous. He asks his letter to be pardoned for its appearance as it is written while lying on his back. General *Schuyler* to Congress, says: "The hint General *Wooster* has given of sending sutlers to *Canada* is a good one." General *Washington* writes to *Schuyler*, that *Wooster* is determined not to give assistance to *Arnold*. He does not know whether it is with propriety or not—too far away. *Wooster* had already sent 120 men of his handful before *Washington's* letter had reached *Schuyler*. *Wooster* finally went himself.

WOOSTER TO SCHUYLER.

MONTREAL, January 5, 1776.

SIR:—The enclosed letters from Colonel *Arnold* and Colonel *Campbell* will inform you of the unhappy fate of our brave and most amiable friend, General *Montgomery*, who, with his Aid-de-camp, *Macpherson*, Captain *Cheeseman*, and several other brave officers and men, gloriously fell in an unfortunate attack on *Quebeck*—unfortunate, indeed, for in addition to the loss we sustain in the death of the General, one of the bravest men of the age, the flower of our Army at *Quebeck* were either cut off or taken prisoners. I little expect, with the troops who remain, to be able to continue the siege; in short, our situation in this country is at present, and will be till we have relief from the Colonies, very critical and dangerous. We really have but very few men in the country, and many of those few not to be depended on, as we have too dearly proved.

Mr. *Adill*, a gentleman from *Quebeck*, whom General *Montgomery* appointed an Engineer, I beg leave to recommend to you. He was with the General when he fell, and can give you particulars. He is well acquainted with this country, for which reason I have detailed him to proceed on to you, and so to the Congress, knowing that he will be much better able to inform you and them than I can concerning the state of this country, and what will be necessary to be done; unless we have a number of men thrown into this country as soon as they can possibly get over the lakes on the ice, which I apprehend might be done with sleds, and at the same time forward some powder, as we have but four tons in the country at the several posts. We have but one Artillery company, it will therefore be necessary to supply us with another very soon, or we may possibly not only lose the footing we have here, but perhaps be all sacrificed in the country. There is but little confidence to be placed in the *Canadians*; they are but a small remove from the savages, and are fond of being of the strongest party.

Give me leave, also, to remind you of what, I dare say, General *Montgomery* has done, that we are in the greatest need of cash; hard money we shall soon be in the greatest distress for want of, and doubtless the more so, since the cheek to our arms. Mr. *Price* has hitherto supplied us; indeed, I know not how we could have subsisted as an army without him; he has already advanced for us about twenty thousand pounds, and assisted us in every way possible. General *Montgomery*, in his last letter to me, begged that *Price* might be mentioned in the strongest terms to the Congress.

The necessity of immediate relief, I am sure, will strike your mind very forcibly, when I tell you that our enemies in the country are numerous; the clergy almost universally refuse absolution to those who are our friends, and preach to the people that it is not now too late to take arms against us; that the *Bostonians* are but a handful of men, which, you know, is too true.

Suppose, Sir, that General *Washington* should detach a thousand men from his Army, if there are no other troops already raised that can be better spared. Something must be done, and that speedily, or I greatly fear that we are

ruined. We have but five or six hundred men for the garrisons of this place, *Chambly* and *St. John's*. Many of the troops insist on going home, their times of enlistment being out; some, in feed, have run away, without a pass or dismission, expressly agaist orders. I have been just informed that a Captain *Pratt*, of the Second Battalion of *Yonkers*, has led off his company from *St. John's*. I have given orders to suffer no men to go out of the country, whether they will enlist or not; the necessity of the case, I believe will justify my condnet. [I shall not be able to spare any men to reinforce Colonel *Arnold*. This place must be secured for a retreat, if necessary.] I called a council of my officers in this place, who were, to a man, agreed that I ought to remain here. I have, therefore, sent Colonel *Clinton* with Mr. *Priest*, who, I think, will be of great service to him. *God* only knows what the event will be. This affair puts a very different face upon our interests in this country; however, we must make the best of it.

I have ordered General *Montgomery's* papers to be sent to me; when I receive them I shall conform myself to his instructions. I expected you were at Congress, and had prepared to send this melancholy news to General *Washington*, as well as to you; but the post arriving last night, I find that you were at Albany; therefore, shall take it to you. I most heartily condole with you, with General *Montgomery's* friends, and with the country, for so great a publick loss.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To General Schuyler.

MONTREAL, January 6th, 1776.

SIR:—With the greatest distress of mind, I now sit down to write to you of the event of an unfortunate attack made on *Quebec*, between the hours of four and six in the morning of the 31st of December, unfortunate, indeed, for us; in it fell our brave General *Montgomery*; his aid-de-camp, *Macpherson*, Captains *Cheesman* and *Hendricks*, of the riflemen, and two or three subalterns; and between sixty and one hundred privates (the number uncertain) and about three hundred officers and soldiers taken prisoners, among which are Lieutenant-Colonel *Green*, Major *Biglow*, Major *Meigs*, and a number of Captains and inferior officers. Colonel *Arnold* was wounded in the leg in the beginning of the action, as was Major *Ogden* in the shoulder, and brought to the General Hospital. I have not time to give you the particulars, but this much will suffice to show that, in consequence of this defeat, our prospects in this country are rendered very dubious, and unless we can quickly be reinforced, perhaps it will be fatal. Not only to us who are stationed here, but to the Colonies in general, especially the frontiers. Greatly, very greatly depends upon our keeping possession of this country. You know as well as any other man, the temper and dispositions of these *Canadians*; that they are not persevering in adversity; that they are not to be depended upon; but like the savages are extremely fond

of choosing the strongest party, and add to this, our enemies in the country, of which there are many, who use every method to excite the *Canadians* against us; among other things they tell them that the United Colonies intend to abandon the country, the clergy refused absolution to all who had shown themselves our friends; and preach damnation to those who will not take up arms against us, and tell them that now it is not too late that we are but a handful of men.

I have sent an express to General *Schuyler*, General *Washington*, and to Congress. But you know how far they have to go, and it is very uncertain how long it will be before we have relief from them. You, Sir, and the Green Mountain corps are in our neighbourhood; you all have arms, and I am confident, ever stand ready to lend a helping hand to your brethren in distress. I am sensible that there was some disagreement between you and General *Mongomery*. Poor man! He has lost his life fighting valiantly for his country; but why do I mention anything about disagreement between you; I know that no private resentment can hinder your exercising every faculty to vindicate the rights and privileges for which we are nobly contending; therefore, let me beg of you, to collect as many men as you can—five, six, or seven, hundred, and if you can, and somehow or other, convey them into this country, and stay with me till we can find relief from the Colonies. You are sensible we have provisions of all kinds in abundance, and the weather in this country is not so frightful as many have imagined. You will see that proper officers are appointed under you, and both officers and soldiers shall be paid as the Continental troops. It will be well for your men to set out as fast as collected; not so much matter whether they are together or not; but let them set out ten, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty, as they can be first collected, for it must have a good effect on the minds of the *Canadians*, to see succor coming in. You will be good enough to send copies of this letter, or such parts of it as you think proper, to the people below you. I cannot but think our friends will make a push into the country; and am confident you will not disappoint my most fervent wish and expectation in seeing you here, with your men, in a very short time. Now is the time for you to distinguish yourselves; of obtaining the united applause of your grateful countrymen, of your distressed friends in *Canada*, and your very great friend and servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To Colonel *Warner*.

MONTREAL, January 13, 1776.

SIR:—Enclosed with this you will receive the names of a number of prisoners who will accompany Colonel *Easton* across the Lakes, the most of them prisoners of war, but some of them, such persons as have, by their base, ungenerous conduct shown themselves to be our bitterest enemies. I, therefore, think it very improper to suffer them to remain in the country. As a specimen of their practices, I enclose you a copy of the affidavits of three very honest, well disposed soldiers, concerning Mr. *De Bouville's* conduct. I shall also

send *Sears* with them, who, as I wrote you in my last, began to spread stories of a bad tendency, immediately upon arriving in the country.

And here suffer me to remark, that at this time I must think that *Albany* is not so proper a place as some others for the prisoners. I have heard that a number of them remain there, who have an opportunity of seeing whatever is done by our army, and of giving their friends in these provinces the earliest intelligence. Major *Campbell* has behaved himself in a very extraordinary manner and has thrown out most ungenerous and illiberal invectives against my character. He told Captain *Benedict* at *Chambly* that I was a damned old scoundrel, and had broke my faith with him for that he was promised, both by General *Montgomery* and me, that he might remain in this town through the winter. Truth is, that General *Montgomery*, just before he left this town made out an order on Major *Campbell* to leave the town immediately, which order he gave to Major *Lockwood* to see executed, but as *Campbell* represented to me that he had some business which would suffer if he was not permitted to remain in town a few days, I permitted it. Soon after, it was difficult to pass the river; of consequence he staid till about a fortnight ago, when I sent him and some other gentlemen to *Chambly*, for which he was pleased to bestow upon me those illiberal invectives.

I have just received intelligence from our Army before *Quebec*, they still keep up the blockade with spirit; yet are greatly distressed for want of men, being alarmed almost every night, and having so few men, if not assisted in a little time, good as they are (and men never behaved better), they must be worn out. I have sent them a reinforcement of a hundred and twenty, who I suppose will arrive there to-morrow, and another party of seventy will set off from this place to-morrow. What they will do at *Quebec* or what any of us can do for want of money, *God* only knows. Money we must have, or give up everything. Our friends are drained already. I hope the Paymaster is on the way. All that can be done will be done to preserve it, but it is impossible to exist as an army much longer without it.

I mentioned in my last that cannon and mortars might be wanted. Should be glad of your thoughts upon the subject, and to know what quantity of powder can be forwarded and what cannon and mortars. I think it of the greatest importance that whatever is sent should be here by the first of March when we expect, if properly assisted, to erect batteries, and cannonade the town, which will doubtless be desperately maintained.

Mr. *Pellisier*, of *Three Rivers*, has sent to me to know the size of our mortars and cannon, as he is about casting shells and shot. You will, therefore, be kind enough to inform me what size the mortars and cannon are of which will be sent across the Lake.

I forgot to mention to you, in my last, that we have several prisoners among the soldiery confined, whose crimes required a general court martial, and as I have never received your orders for calling one, they cannot be tried.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, DAVID WOOSTER.

To General *Schuyler*.

MONTRÉAL, January 14, 1776.

SIR:—Your letter of the 31st ultimo I received per post, also a number of letters from General *Montgomery*, all of which I opened, not knowing but they might contain something of a public nature; the private letters I shall inclose with this. You will, doubtless, send them to his friends.

I am glad to hear that we may soon expect a paymaster. We have drained our friends here of most of their cash, and it is next to impossible to do anything without it.

Some of the persons you have sent back have really behaved very ill; one *Sears*, especially, whom I have now in confinement, immediately upon coming into the country, circulated a report, that the Colonies had given over the thoughts of keeping this province; that there were no soldiers at *Ticonderoga* or *Fort George*, nor any exported, and so few at *St. John's* that it would be an easy matter to take it, and indeed all the rest; a story very ill calculated for us in our present delicate situation. Some others of the prisoners which were sent back, I hear have been very busy in reporting stories to our prejudice. I shall, therefore, be obliged to return to you some of them, and perhaps some others, ringleaders of the Tories in this country, with the prisoners who were left here, in a few days.

The four fusils taken by Major *Lockwood* are put in a box, according to capitulation, and are now at *St. John's* ready to be sent over the Lakes. It was a mistake of Col. *Fleming's*, or the fusils would have been taken from all the officers.

They capitulated upon the same conditions as the garrison of fusils, *St. John's*, and if you look into that, you will see that the officers were all allowed their side arms. But their fire arms were to be put up in a box and delivered to them, when these unhappy disputes were ended, unless they chose to dispose of them, before. I have great hopes, however arduous and difficult it may be, that our little army at *Quebec* will keep up the blockade till they can be relieved, provided a reinforcement is sent out in a short time. I have sent them an hundred and twenty men from this garrison, which was all that could with prudence be spared. Colonel *Clinch* has gone down with Mr. *Price*. I dare say, they will take every possible measure for the safety of the army and preserving the blockade. I enclose you copies of two letters from Colonel *Arnold*, with the translation of one sent by desire out of *Quebec* received since my last.

Just after Mr. *André* left this place I despatched express to *Onion River*, in order to get a reinforcement from the Green Mountain Boys. I wrote to Col. *Warren* in the most pressing manner to bring a regiment into this Province, and remain here under Continental pay till they can be relieved, a measure which the present exigency, I think, will justify. Whether they will come or not you know is uncertain.

Quebec is strongly fortified, and so well stored with provisions, that many think they will be able to hold out until they can be relieved in the spring. It is a great chance if they do not make out to get in some provisions, should the river there back up, before our Army can be augmented. How, then, are we

to take the place? We have at *St. John's* two twenty-four pounders, brass, I understand they have a number of thirty-two pounders at *New York*. Will it not be well to send for them (if the heavy cannon are taken from *Ticonderoga*, and *Fort George*,) and with such mortars as you have, with proper ball, shells, etc. Send them forward as quickly as possible. I am of the opinion, that heavy cannon will be necessary in taking that place. I wrote you in my last that we had but a trifle of powder. We have at *Quebec* a howitzer, which throws an eight-inch shell. I am informed that one *Pelissier*, at *Three Rivers* can cast shells, shot, etc. of any size; but whether he will be able to do it soon enough I cannot yet find out. All kinds of liquors and *West India* goods are so extravagantly dear here, that I am confident they may be brought over the lakes to great advantage.

In order, therefore, to remedy in some measure, the great difficulty in procuring hard cash, suppose rum and sugar should be forwarded for the soldiers, and a number of sutlers should be encouraged to come over with every kind of article wanted in the army, for which we were obliged to pay hard money here at the most extravagant rates. The sutlers would be able to sell them to us full as low, and many things much lower, and take in pay Continental money. The people in the country—seeing the money pass freely among us, perhaps, will be induced to give it a currency.

By the enclosed letters, especially the one which was written in *French* to General *Montgomery*, while he was at *Quebec* and before the unhappy defeat, (since when our enemies are more bold in the measures against us), you will see the great necessity of sending many of their leaders out of the Province, and of forwarding a reinforcement immediately, not only for continuing the blockade of *Quebec*, but for preserving the country.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To General *Schuyler*.

MONTRÉAL, January 23, 1776.

DEAR GENERAL:—I wrote you the instant, since which I have received the papers and letters of our dear deceased General *Montgomery*, all which, except some few, which contain instructions for our operations in this country I now forward you by Major *Oyden*. I am informed, that he burnt all confidential letters from friends as he received them, so that there are none left, unless there may be some in the packet to Mr. *Livingston*. I shall take particular care of his effects and Captain *McPherson's* when I receive them. The army accounts, receipts, etc., I shall be obliged to keep for a few days, till I can get them copied to prevent impositions. I have also received letters from Colonel *Arnold*, with an estimate of such artillery, stores, etc., as he thinks necessary for the reduction of *Quebec*, together with an inventory of such artillery, ammunition, stores, etc., as are at *St. Foy's* and *Point aux Trembles*. As I find the return of stores, which has been made from *St. John's* is an imperfect one, I shall, to-morrow, send Major *Lockwood* to *St. John's*, in company with Major *Oyden* (who will be on his way to the colonies) where he will make out

and enclose to you, an exact inventory of all the artillery, ammunition, stores, etc., which are in the province in our possession. We have but one piece of cannon larger than a twelve-pounder, and that is a brass twenty-four. If it is possible to send us a few heavy cannon across the Lake, I think they will be highly necessary, as our small ones will make little impression upon such a strongly fortified place as *Quebec*; besides, it will hardly answer to strip this garrison and *St. John's* entirely.

I enclose you a letter from Colonel *Arnold* to Congress; with his estimate, etc.; you will see its contents, and if you think proper, send with it the inventory which Major *Lockwood* will make out. There is no need of suggesting to you the almost infinite importance of taking possession of that town, before they can obtain a reinforcement in the spring, and therefore the most vigorous measures ought to be used, and the greatest expedition in forwarding everything necessary; more especially, the *Canadians* and our friends have assured me that, by the middle of March the roads from this to *Quebec* are impassable.

Of the few men who have arrived here I find several of them have' bad arms and are obliged to wait in this place to have them repaired, and even then they are but bad. I could wish they could be better furnished, if possible, before they come into this country. I hope, before this reaches you, that the rebels of *Trion* county will be quelled and their good arms put to a better use. Accept of my best wishes for your health success and happiness; and believe me respectfully your most obedient and very humble servant.

DAVID WOOSTER.

To *General Schuyler*.

SCHUYLER TO WOOSTER.

ALBANY, January 26, 1776.

He writes to Congress telling of General *Wooster's* "unbecoming subdacity" to him on the subject of some prisoners which he sent back, and who proved ill property. He says he must be treated with respect as a gentleman and as a commander of Troops for the United Colonies. *Wooster* must let the prisoners answer for their offences, and then if guilty to return them to *Albany*. He commands *Wooster* to send a return of the Army in *Canada*, and makes various other abrupt commands.

WOOSTER TO SCHUYLER.

MONTRÉAL, January 27, 1776.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 18th instant, with the money, was delivered to me by Captain *Benson* and the other gentleman. I was very happy to receive the cash, which was greatly needed, and also to hear that a large reinforcement are coming on. A few have already arrived as volunteers, which adds fresh spirit to our men. With what assistance I have already supplied Colonel *Arnold*, and the recruits which I shall soon send him, I have great

hopes he will be able to continue the blockade till we are prepared to prosecute, vigorously, different measures. By what information I have been able to procure, I fear that their provisions will last them till they can be relieved in the Spring. You will, therefore, see the necessity of forwarding heavy cannon, mortars, shells and shot, with a large supply of powder. Colonel *Ritjens*, who will hand you this, will inform you how necessary a large supply of those things will be to us in carrying on our operations.

We have in this Province many of the officers of the *New York* battalions, who are desirous of continuing in the service, but their regiments are broken to pieces; many are returned home, and some, when their terms of enlistment were out, enlisted in other corps. I could wish that those battalions could be speedily filled up, for which purpose I have consented that Colonel *Ritjens* proceed to *Albany*, and there he will receive your directions.

I have called in most of the commissions which *Carleton* had given to officers of militia in this part of the Province (that is, down as far as *Three Rivers*), and given out new ones under the Congress. Those who refuse to give up their commissions (and I expect some will), I shall consider as enemies to us, and as such shall make prisoners of them. I allow each parish to choose their own officers, which I find pleases them much. I hope it will be attended with happy consequences, as those who take commissions under the Congress will be afraid to desert our cause; and no principle operates so strongly upon the minds of *Citadels* as fear.

I am also about establishing a Committee of Safety in this town, which will be also a Committee of Correspondence. They will, by settling a thousand disputes, ease me of a very great burden. But I have something further in view; when it is once established in this town, perhaps other places in the country will be inclined to follow the example, and by degrees they may possibly be led to choose a Provincial Congress, and, of course, Delegates for the Continental Congress. I confess, to me there appears at least a plausiblity in the scheme. What we wish we easily believe.

I have already written you that I think it is of importance to send sutlers into this Province. You are sensible that it will be next to impossible to procure hard money for maintaining an Army here, and I am convinced that many articles may be brought over the lakes into the Province to great advantage. Will it not, therefore, be well to give every possible encouragement for the bringing of every article wanted in the Province from the Colonies, not only for the use of the Army but for the people of the country. Possibly by that means we may gain a currency for our Continental money.

I expect, in a little time, to get matters in such a way here as to be able to leave this place, when I shall immediately proceed to our camp before *Quebec*, and can then be under better advantages to determine what to do. Mr. *Pellissier*, of *Three Rivers*, tells me that he shall not be able to cast any shells for us till the first of May.

Colonel *Arnold* has not, as yet, sent me General *Montgomery's* letters and papers. When they arrive I shall forward to you all such as are not necessary

for the rule of my conduct, and shall certainly take particular care of the baggage of the dear, deceased General and of your worthy Aid-de-camp.

Major *Lockwood* and Captain *Reusselaer* desire me to present their respects to you. I have appointed Captain *Reusselaer* Deputy Mastermaster-General. I found that it was impossible, consistently with the good of the service, to do any longer without one. Hope it will be approved of.

I am, dear Sir, most respectfully, your very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To General Schuyler.

P. S.—I could wish that the Paymaster may be sent over as quickly as possible, as we shall be able to make some little use of Continental money in paying the troops here. As we shall be obliged to make use of a considerable part of the hard cash now received in paying sums that we have borrowed for a few days only, we shall, in a very short time, be in very great need of more.

Colonel *Campbell* sent in to Governor *Carleton*, by the flag of truce which came out for the prisoners' baggage, that he would gladly pay the value of General *Montgomery*'s watch, if it could be procured; the consequence of which was, they sent out the watch without requiring payment. I now send it by Colonel *Ritjens*.

—
WASHINGTON TO WOOSTER.

CAMBRIDGE, January 27, 1776.

He impresses upon *Wooster* the importance of getting possession of *Canada*, and says that when the troops arrive from the Colonies into *Canada* "I confidently hope that, should the command devolve upon you, you will not only reinstate our affairs in their former pleasing situation, but will be the happy means of adding the only link wanting in the grand chain of Continental Union." He tells *Arnold* about the same thing, and hints to *Schuyler* that *he* is the man to conquer *Canada* and make the American cause secure.

—
GENERAL WOOSTER TO JOHN HANCOCK.

MONTREAL, January 27, 1776.

SIR:—Your favour of the 30th November I have just received.

To the man who engages in this glorious struggle from the pure principle of love to his country, if he meets with the applauses of his countrymen for any services, it must certainly give him very sensible pleasure.

My brethren in America were not only entitled to any little services I may have rendered them, but ever will be to my most strenuous efforts to serve them, and I shall always think myself exceedingly happy, and most amply rewarded, if they prove successful.

Long before this reaches you you will have received the news of the unhappy attack upon *Quebec*. I most sincerely condole with you for the loss of the

brave and most amiable General *Montgomery* and the rest of the brave officers and soldiers who fell gloriously with him.

Colonel *Arnold* still keeps up the blockade. I have sent him all the Troops that could possibly be spared from this garrison. I should immediately have gone there myself, but it was thought unadvisable at that time for me to leave this place, which it was necessary to secure as a retreat.

Troops now begin to come in from the Colonies, and as I have got matters nearly settled here, I intend, in a little time, to proceed to *Quebec*.

We shall want everything; men, money, heavy cannon, mortars, shot and shells, and a large supply of powder, as we have not more than four tons in the Province. I have written General *Schuyler* fully upon what may be necessary in carrying on the siege; also, the state of the Province, what measures have been taken in it, which suppose he has communicated.

To remedy the evil of sinking so much hard cash in this country, I have advised that every article wanted in this country from the Colonies, especially all kinds of West India goods, and liquors and New England rum, be brought over the Lakes, which I am convinced may be done, and sold lower than what we are now obliged to give. These articles may be then paid for in Continental money, and that, in my opinion, will go a great way toward giving it currency.

I am, with the greatest esteem and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Hon. John Hancock, Esq., President of Congress.

SCHUYLER TO PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

ALBANY, 10 o'clock A. M., February 1, 1776.

General *Wooster* in a letter of the 20th ult., says:

"I have just received intelligence from our army before *Quebec*; they still continue the blockade with spirit, yet are greatly distressed for want of men, being alarmed almost every night, and, having so few men, if not assisted in a little time, good as they are (and men never behaved better), they must be worn out. I have sent them a reinforcement of a hundred and twenty, who, I expect will arrive there to-morrow, and another party of seventy will set off from this place this morning.

"What our people at *Quebec* will do, or what any of us can do, for want of money, God only knows. Money we must have, or give up everything. Every engine is set at work to discredit us with the people of the country. Our friends are already drained. If the Lakes are not so taken as to render it imprudent to venture the military chest across, cannot some trusty person come on with a thousand or two pounds for present use, and in the meantime we shall make every shift to promote the service.

"I mentioned in my last that cannon, mortars and ammunition might be wanted. Should be glad of your thoughts on the subject, and to know what quantity of powder can be forwarded, and how many cannon and mortars, and

what size. Mr. *Blissier*, of *Three Rivers*, has sent to me to know the size of our mortars and cannons, as he is about casting shells and shot.

I think it of importance that whatever is sent should be here by the 1st of March. By that time, if properly assisted, we shall be able to erect batteries. They must be cannonaded in earnest. The place is strong, and they are determined to hold out desperately. You will, therefore, see the necessity of spirited measures in order to take the possession of it before they can be reinforced from Great Britain."

— MONTREAL, February 10, 1776.

DEAR SIR: The public is much obliged to you, and to the Committees of *Haverhill* and *Newbury*, for your attention and care to promote the interest of the country. I was happy to find, and shall gratefully remember your patriotic and friendly concern for our little army in this country. We have truly been very critically situated since our repulse at *Quebec*; but by being particularly vigilant, and doubling duty, which has been very severe, we have kept our ground good; and as we have already received some succour, and daily expect more from our friends in the Colonies, we still hope to give an account of our brave countrymen who were unfortunately made prisoners. The Congress seem determined to support us. The securing this Province is truly an object of great importance to our cause, and I hope will be considered in that light by all true friends to the country, and I doubt not proper provision will be made for that purpose. The route from *Cambridge* to *Canada*, by *Missisquoi*, has already been represented at Headquarters. You will accept of my best wishes for yourself and the Committees of *Haverhill*, and *Newbury*, and believe me, respectfully, your most obedient and very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

Colonel Jacob Bayly, at Newbury.

— MONTREAL, February 11, 1776.

DEAR SIR: — Your letter of the 26th ultimo I have received, in answer to which give me leave to observe to you that I also claim a right to be treated with the respect due to me as a gentleman and an officer, intrusted with a command from the Honorable The Representatives of Thirteen Colonies. Why, Sir, use these positive mandates? Have I ever disputed your orders? Since I have been in the army I have exerted every faculty to promote a union among the officers and have carefully avoided everything that might have the least tendency to cause jealousies, in short, Sir, I have steadily and inviolably pursued these measures that appeared to me conducive to the truest interests of our country. How ungenerous therefore, that an advantage should be taken of my conciliatory disposition. Yet, you will pardon me if I misjudge. I cannot account for your impetuous conduct toward me on any other principle. You will remember your letter to me while I was at *St. John's*, founded on falsehood and which you could have no motive for writing, save to insult me. I thought it at that time not worth answering, and shall, at present, take no notice of it. I shall, however, send a copy of it to Congress, and of your last

letter, together with copies of my own; except the one which you observe was wrote with unbecoming subacidity! that is somehow mislaid, and I shall be obliged to you, if you will forward it. I can remember nothing in it either disrespectful or subacid, and being confident nothing of that nature was intended. I suppose that Congress will find that it was not express. As you have already complained to the honourable, the Congress, I thought it my duty to show them what has passed between us. And they will judge which of us has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment. For the present, let the matter rest, they will doubtless do justice. This is no time to altercation, the whole of our time is little enough to attend to the operations absolutely necessary for the defense of our country. You will give me leave to inform you that the commanding officer, who is with the army is to give out orders, and is the only competent judge of what is proper, and what not, for the internal regulation of the army and for the immediate safety of this country.

Since the death of the worthy and brave General Montgomery, with whom I had the happiness to serve in the strictest harmony and friendship, and who ever treated me like a gentleman, the command devolves upon me, and I shall give out such orders as appear to me necessary for the public good, and shall send out of the country all prisoners and such persons as may be thought dangerous to our cause, as soon as it can be done with convenience. The returns of the army shall be made out and transmitted to you. I shall also take care that your orders to General *Montgomery* are executed as far as possible, and I shall do everything in my power to carry into execution every resolve of the Congress.

Mr. *Jordan* has accepted the bill for five hundred dollars. When it is paid I shall credit the public. I mentioned to you in a former letter that I thought it very necessary that an artillery company, as well as artillery stores, etc., should be sent into this country. Should be glad to hear whether they can be spared from the colonies or not, and what assistance, of that nature we may expect. I shall send a copy of this letter to Congress; if there are any misrepresentations you will have opportunity to correct them.

I am Sir, your most obedient humble servant, DAVID WOOSTER,
To General Schuyler.

P. S.—I will just observe, further, that I think it would have been much more generous in you, to have pointed out the exceptioned part of my letters, before you complained to Congress.

MONTRÉAL, February 13, 1776.

Sir:—Since writing the letter to Congress, enclosed with this, I have been considering of the force intended by Congress to be sent into this country. Perhaps I may be mistaken, but I cannot but be of opinion that the ministry will send a great force into this province in the spring; and our everything depends upon our having a force upon the spot superior to them. In that case we shall keep the *Canadiens* in our interest; otherwise we may depend upon their being our enemies. They will think it necessary to exert themselves

against us, in order to make their peace with their former masters. I need not mention to you the almost infinite importance of keeping this Province. Mr. Walker, and Mr. Price will tell you what dependence is to be placed in the *Canadians*. I could wish that ten thousand men might be pushed into this country, by the first of May; which will be a respectable Army. I hope, Sir, that vigorous exertions for keeping this province will be presented to Congress; *Quebec* must be taken before May; yet we have neither proper Artillery nor ammunition. However, a sufficient number of men of resolution, I hope, will effect it; I am, Sir, with the greatest respect, and esteem, your most obedient and very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

— — —
MONTREAL, February 13, 1776.

Sir:—The Paymaster has arrived, but has brought no hard cash with him. We can buy no provisions or wood with continental currency. Yet they must be had, and that before the middle of March; after that time, there will be no passing up and down this river, for three or four weeks. Perhaps the expedition may fail for want of supplies. Flour may be purchased for nine livres per hundred weight. We ought to purchase a quantity of beef also. Meat we have will soon be gone. I understand there is a quantity at *Ticonderoga*.

— — —
MONTREAL, February 18, 1776.

Sir:—I received your letter of the 2nd instant, with the enclosed resolve of Congress; and observe the contents, and shall attend to the instructions. Mr. *Hare* shall be used with every civility. A return of the names of Commissioners in *Canada* shall be sent you when I can get a return from General *Arnold*.

I am informed there is a great plenty of salt in this part of Canada; more than sufficient for a twelve month. I will inquire and find out what quantity of cloth fit for tents, can be procured in this country, but do not expect to find much. I enclose you a return of tents and nails, etc., that are in the stores in this place. As a number of *Gondolas* will be greatly wanted in the river *St. Lawrence*, and as we have a quantity of seasoned timber and plank, and you will see by the enclosed return a quantity of spikes and nails, and as it will be difficult to get such as are built on the lake, and perhaps dangerous, if they are built anyways large, down the rapids of *Chambly*, will it not be well to build them here? Yet the articles of pitch, tar, turpentine and oakum, must, in that case, be sent from the colonies, as there is none of either in the Province. Some master carpenter would, also be much wanted—good workman; poor ones are to be had here.

A proper person shall be appointed to frank the Army letters.

A return of Ordnance in this country is already sent you. The addresses are and shall be published.

I shall send you by this conveyance General *Montgomery*'s papers, except the accounts of disbursements, which must be first copied. Captain *Vane*

Russelber is at present gone to *Qubec*, to number the Troops there; when he returns I shall direct him to proceed to Albany.

With regard to the two regiments to be formed out of the broken corps now in this Province, I hardly know what to say. I rather imagine it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to persuade but very few of them, to engage for a longer time than their present enlistments. Yet I should be sorry that those officers who are willing to continue in the service should not have an opportunity. The plan you propose, though calculated to prevent jealousies between provinces, I fear will be impracticable; besides the difficulty of placing younger officers before older ones, they will never consent to serve together, in companies, as that arrangement will place them. Suppose, Sir, that the Troops from *New Hampshire*, *Massachusetts* and *Connecicut* should form one regiment and the different *New York* battalions another, and the officers be ranked according to seniority; from some conversation I have had with several of the officers, I am persuaded that the other plan cannot be effected, shall, therefore, be obliged to you for your thoughts upon this, and am, in haste,

your most obedient and very humble servant,

To General Schuyler.

MONTREAL, February 21, 1776.

SIR:—The paymaster has arrived but has brought nothing but paper money. Our flour is nearly expended; we have not more than enough for the army one week. We can purchase no provisions or wood, or pay for transporting anything without hard cash; we are now not able to pay half the debts we owe the country people; our credit sinks daily; all the provisions and wood that we want for the army for two or three months to come must be purchased and transported to camp by the middle of March; after that time there will probably be no passing for a month or six weeks; these things, therefore, must be provided immediately; or the consequence shall be dreadful. I have, therefore sent Mr. *Cole*, a young gentleman, from *Qubec*, whom I have employed as Secretary, on purpose to hasten the forwarding of specie, as a few days may be of infinite importance. I am, Sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To General Schuyler.

[Rec'd March 5, 1776.]

MONTREAL, February 21, 1776.

GENTLEMEN:—Our distressing circumstances, together with the fatal consequences we have reason to apprehend, for want of hard money, have induced me to send my secretary, Mr. *Cole*, to you, to bring forward what can be procured. Provisions and wood can not be obtained, nor can we pay for the transporting of anything but with hard cash, which, if we are not immediately supplied with, we must either starve, quit the country, or disgrace our Army and the American cause by laying the country under contribution; there is no other alternative. We have not by us half money enough to answer the

demands of the country people to whom we are indebted. By the middle of March, or a little later, we shall not be able to pass with anything up and down this country; our flour is already in a manner gone, and every other kind of provision soon will be, yet a large supply must be sent to the camp before the roads are impassable. Our friends here can supply us with specie no longer; our credit sinks with the inhabitants. Mr. *Walker* and Mr. *Price* will inform you more fully of the absolute necessity of supplying the Army before it is too late; a few days delay, at this critical time, may be attended with fatal consequences. I understand there is a quantity of pork at *Fort George*, which I have desired General *Schuyler* to forward across the Lakes; whether he will do it or not I cannot say; I hope he will. Being certain that the Congress want nothing but the information of the necessities of the Army, in order, as far as possible to supply them, I now take the liberty to give the necessary information, and am, with the greatest respect, gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Continental Congress.

MONTREAL, February 25, 1776.

SIR:—Your favour of the 27th ultimo I have received, and nothing but want of time, when proper opportunities presented, has prevented my answering it sooner.

I am fully sensible of the importance of reducing *Quebec* and keeping possession of this Province, for the accomplishment of which you may depend upon my utmost exertions. I am, also, with you, fully of opinion that the Ministry will send a powerful armament here in the Spring, for which reason I think it of almost infinite importance that we have a large Army here, properly provided, early, to oppose them upon their first arrival; indeed, it seems to me that our everything in this Province depends upon it. If we have the greatest force, we have the *Canadians* our friends; on the other hand, should our enemies arrive with a force superior to ours, I fear the consequence may be fatal.

I can not learn from General *Schuyler* that we are likely to have any cannon, mortars, shot, or shells from across the Lake, and as we have not here proper cannon, &c., for canonading *Quebec*, I rather imagine we shall be obliged to try once more by assault, which, notwithstanding the late unhappy repulse, I think must be successful when attempted by three or four thousand good men. However, every other method will be first tried.

Troops are now daily coming in, and I hope, in a few days, to be able to leave this place and join General *Arnold*, who has, to his great honour, kept up the blockade with such a handful of men, that the story, when told hereafter, will be scarcely credited. He is now so reinforced as to be out of danger from a sortie.

Be pleased to accept my best wishes for your success and happiness, and believe me, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To General Washington.

WOOSTER TO PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

{Rec'd March 4.—Referred to Mr. *J. Adams*, Mr. *Wythe* and Mr. *Sherman*.}

GENTLEMEN:—This letter will be delivered you by Mr. *Walker* and Mr. *Price*, two gentlemen whose friendship and attachment to our cause is well known, and to whom the United Colonies are under many obligations. As they are the best acquainted with this Province of, perhaps, any two gentlemen in it, and as there are many transactions of great importance concerning it, I have requested them to wait upon Congress, that you may know from them fully everything necessary for your information.

I have permitted the merchants of this place, trading to the upper country, to choose a committee to prepare a petition to the Honourable Congress, concerning their Indian trade. You will hear from them, and from Messrs. *Walker* and *Price*, what can be said for and against it; and your determinations in that, and in every other matter, I shall strictly attend to.

Besides the operations of war, there are so many civil and political affairs that require the greatest care, and most delicate management, that I could wish a committee of Congress might be sent into this Province.

General *Arnold* has, in a most surprising manner, kept up the blockade of *Quebec*, and that with half the number of the enemy. He is now so well reinforced that I apprehend but little danger from a sortie, should they make one. I intend to join him as soon as this place can be left with safety, and necessaries properly provided for forwarding the troops as they arrive from the Colonies. I fear we shall meet with difficulty in taking the place for want of artillery, ammunition, etc., but everything possible will be done. Unless we keep up a greater force in this Province, from the Colonies, than should be brought against us in the Spring, I fear we can place no great dependence upon the *Canadians*; and in that case it might be attended with very unhappy, if not fatal consequences. How great a force the Ministry will send here is uncertain, yet many imagine they will make this Province the seat of war. I hope we shall be able to keep the field against them.

I enclose you copies of several letters to General *Schuyler*, with copies of his to me. He writes to me that he had observed to Congress that I had written him with unbecoming sub acidity. I think he might have pointed out to me the exceptionable parts of my letters before he made his observations to Congress. It gives me pain that I am obliged, in my own defense, to trouble you with examining and determining which of us has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment. I am conscious that my conduct will bear the strictest scrutiny. I have ever studiously avoided entering into any altercation with him, fearing that the public interest might suffer by it. He began to insult me immediately on my joining the army, as you will see by his letter of the 23d of October last, though I know of no reason under Heaven why he should treat me thus cavalierly, but merely to indulge his capricious humour, which, in the course of the last year, he has dealt out very liberally upon many of the officers who have served in this Department, complaints of which have been frequently made to me. Happy would it be for him, and for

our cause, if he would learn to bridle his passions. The letters between him and me will speak for themselves. I shall send him a copy of this letter, and also enclose with this a copy of my letter to him of this date. No personal ill treatment will prevent my steadily and invariably continuing to pursue those measures which shall appear most conducive to the public good, and shall think myself happy, if by doing everything in my power, I can be in the least instrumental in maintaining and preserving the rights and liberties of my country.

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Honourable Continental Congress.

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MONTREAL, March 5, 1776.

SIR:—Your favours, with the cash by Mr. *Benson*, came safe to hand this day at a time when greatly wanted; what we had being almost entirely expended. Whether I shall be able to borrow money of the merchants upon the plan you propose or not, I cannot yet tell. I have consulted Mr. *Henry* upon the subject. I think him as likely to succeed in the business as any person I can employ; yet I imagine it doubtful whether he succeeds or not, as very few, if any, of the merchants have remittance to make in the Colonies, and, in general, they are not disposed to assist us, when it can be avoided.

I am happy at the arrival of the Commissaries, and shall, with pleasure, publish your orders concerning that branch of business. I have no doubt but there have been many abuses, and, I fear, not a few embezzlements. I have attempted several times to make an inquiry thoroughly into the conduct of different Commissaries; but our critical situation, and the various different kinds of business which were absolutely necessary to attend to, have prevented my taking such measures as I could have wished. There was a considerable quantity of provisions left at *St. John's*, and taken in the fleet; a part of which was taken in the fleet was carried in the vessels, and has since been sent to *Quebeck*. There has been a number of poor families who suffered greatly about *St. John's*, and a number of prisoners in the town, who have been supplied with provisions through the winter; yet I cannot but think the consumption has been greater than it ought to be. Your orders, I hope, will prevent any further waste of provisions. The cost of transporting pork across the lake is greater than I imagined. I hope the four hundred barrels, with what we have on hand, and what we can be procured here, will be sufficient for us until the lakes open. I have sent Lieutenant *Johnson*, of the train, to *St. John's*, to forward some of the cannon and artillery stores from that place to *Quebeck*; a part of which have already been sent. I hope that whatever you send from *Ticonderoga* will arrive in a few days, or I fear the passing from this to *Quebeck* will be difficult. I have been very careful to take returns of all the troops, as they arrive from the Colonies. Of Colonel *Warren's* Regiment, which, he tells me, he supposed to consist of between seven and eight hundred, there have four hundred and seventeen arrived, and there are but a few more

expected. I could wish that some method might be found out to prevent any imposition of this kind. I am of opinion that we shall need a real army in this Province—a nominal one will not answer the purpose. I hope the other regiments that are ordered for this country will not turn out so lightly. I imagine you have been deceived with regard to *Warner's* Regiment, as he tells me he made you return of between seven and eight hundred.

I am very glad to hear that General *Lee* is coming into the Province. Perhaps it might not be amiss, if the Congress should think proper to send one or two other Generals with him. It will be of great consequence to our cause that we have a respectable army here this summer. We have great reasons to believe that there is a correspondence kept up between some of our enemies in and about this town and the King's Troops at *Swagolcha* and *Niagara*; and from a number of circumstances collected from the *Caughnawaga Indians*, we have reason to apprehend that there is a plan concerted for those troops, in conjunction with what *Canadians* can be collected about those places, a number of *Indian* traders and their workmen, and a number of *Savages*, to make a descent upon this town when our troops are gone to *Quebeck*. Should our apprehensions prove true, it will be necessary to keep a strong garrison here. I have sent an *Indian*, who lately arrived here from Dr. *Wherlock*, (and understands *English*, *French*, and *Indian*,) among several of their tribes, to see whether he can find out the truth. When he returns, I shall likely be better informed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To General *Schuyler*.

MONTREAL, March, 13, 1776.

Sir:—I have sent down Mr. *Woolsey* and Monsieur *Beaubasin*. *Woolsey* was taken prisoner by Major *Brown*, and set at liberty upon his parole of honour to do nothing against our Army. He afterwards went into *Quebeck*, and headed a party in an attempt to take some of General *Arnold's* men prisoners, but failed in the attempt, and was afterwards taken himself. Monsieur *Beaubasin* is represented to be a very dangerous man, and a most inveterate enemy, who is reported to have intrigues with the *Indians*, and was overheard to advise the massacre of our troops. A few days since, I wrote to you that we had reasons to apprehend some mischief contriving against us in the upper countries; since when a *Richard Walker*, one *Goddard*, and *Lorinier*, (a *Frenchman* and *Indian* interpreter,) have, in a secret manner, left this place, and gone to the upper countries. We have heard of them upon their way; and it is said that *Peter Johnson* (a natural son of Sir *William's*, who sailed from *Quebeck* for *England*, stopped at *Halifax*, and has come across from that place to this, and was disguised here for some days in the dress of a *Squaw*) has gone with them. What designs may be forming, we cannot certainly tell; but most likely to make a descent upon this place while the most of our troops are gone to *Quebeck*. And ready we have very few men to spare for this garrison; and

there has not yet arrived from the Colonies fifteen hundred men. How many more we may expect before the lakes are impassable, we do not know; but I could wish to see them come in much faster. Will it not be well to send a body of troops to *Oswego*, by the way of *Mohawk River*? I am informed that the back Nations of *Indians* were invited down here this spring by *Carleton*; but am unacquainted whether any belts have ever reached them from Congress—you, doubtless, know. If they have received none, will it not be advisable to send to them as soon as possible?

I am, Sir, your most obedient very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To General Schuyler.

MONTREAL, March 16, 1776.

SIR: This will be handed to you by Mr. *Blake*, in whose favour I have taken the liberty to draw upon you one order of the 13th instant, for three hundred and ninety-four pounds fifteen shillings and three pence, lawful money, which is for blankets, &c., purchased for the use of the troops; and one order of the 16th instant, for four hundred and seventy-one pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, lawful money, in cash, borrowed of him for the use of the Army, and which we have had for some time, without interest. He has been very friendly to us, and granted us every assistance in his power. I therefore recommend him to your notice. He will tell you the reasons we have to apprehend that there is mischief contriving by the King's Troops, and the inhabitants, traders, and savages, in and about *Detroit*.

Many of our friends in this town, from a number of circumstances, are of opinion that those men, who I informed you of in my last had made their escape from this place, took with them a considerable sum of money. We are informed by some Savages that they left *Legolet* last *Monday* for *Niagara* and *Detroit*; and it is thought if a party went off immediately by the way of the *Mohawk River* that they might be taken. After being fully informed by Mr. *Blake*, perhaps you will think it will be necessary to make a diversion that way as early as possible; for should a large number come down to this town, while the bulk of our Army are at *Quebec*, they may give us trouble.

I have made a calculation of what powder we have in this country, and find there is not more than sixty rounds for six thousand men, supposing we had no use for cannon. I am afraid that it will be so difficult to pass the lakes in a little time, that unless the men are hurried, our numbers will fall greatly short of what were expected.

Your favour of the 6th instant I have received, and am very sorry that the whole of the provisions, cannon, artillery, stores, &c., which were designed for this country, could not be sent forward. I hardly know what we shall do, our money is already gone. Hope there is some upon the road. The Deputy Paymaster is still here. He sent some time ago fifteen thousand dollars, in paper, to *Quebec*; but I believe that he has not a sufficiency to pay off the Army by him. I expected to have gone to *Quebec* myself before this time, but the troops coming in so slowly, and there has been so much to do here,

that, as yet, it has been impossible. I am glad to hear that General *Lee* is on his road. Hope to see him in this Province in a few days.

If you can possibly be spared from *New-York*, I think it of the greatest importance to our operations in this country that you remain at *Albany* till we can be remitted and supplied with necessaries; am, therefore, exceeding glad to hear that you intend it.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER,

GENERAL WOOSTER TO PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

[Read May 4, 1776.]

HOLLAND HOUSE, Before Quebec, April 10, 1776.

SIR:—I arrived here about a week ago; and General *Arnold*, by his desire set off this morning to supply my place at *Montreal*.

By a return of the state of the Army, which General *Arnold* sent, about ten days since, to Mr. *Deane*, you will see what we have to rely upon. Our situation is truly very disagreeable. We have between two and three thousand mouths to fill, and not many more than half the number of men to do duty; and many of them expect to leave us the 15th instant. We are erecting two or three batteries; but our powder and artillery stores are so trifling, that I rather imagine no great results ought to be expected from them. Troops come to our assistance but slowly; and a great part of those who have arrived have been but of very little service, on account of the small-pox.

In making out the arrangement of officers for the two regiments directed to be raised out of the broken corps in *Canada*, I promised them to write to the honourable Congress, to exchange them for two other regiments from the Colonies, which might be sent into this country, and their places in the Colonies be supplied by the two regiments raised here. As the troops who will compose these regiments have undergone great hardships, and have been from home near a twelve-month, (which is much longer than they expected,) I think their request a reasonable one, and could wish to have it complied with.

I am, Sir, with the greatest esteem and respect your most obedient and very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER,

To the Honorable *John Hancock*.

MONTREAL, May 8, 1776.

Benedict Arnold writes to General *Washington*: "General *Thomas* arrived here about seven days ago; and has joined the army before *Quebec*. General *Wooster* is disgusted, and expected here daily.

SOREL, May 15, 1776.,

Arnold writes the Commissioners that General *Carleton* is about to attack General *Thomas*; "General *Wooster* left this place yesterday for *Chambly*.

SEDGWICK TO GENERAL WOOSTER.

CHAMBLEY, May 27, 1776.

SIR:—As General *Thomas* has been informed that a considerable force of the enemy is arrived above Deschambault, and seem to be proceeding farther this way; and as he, from his present circumstances, is incapable of attending to the necessary concerns of the army, his Honour has commanded me to submit to your consideration whether it may not be prudent for a party to be detached to the *Isle aux Voix* and secure that post; to remove such batteries, stores and other baggage as can be spared, below this place, above the rapids of Chamby, and to forward such troops as are able to be removed, and are unfit for duty, to some place of greater security.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient and very humble servant,

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Secretary.

To General *Wooster*.

At a council of war, held at *Chamby* May 30, 1776 :

Hon. Brigadier-General *Wooster*, President.

Brigadier-Generals : *Arnold, Thompson, De Weelke*. Colonels—*Greonon, Maxwell, Poor, Stark, Campbell, St. Clair, Livingston, Porter, Brown, Hazen, Allen, McAulie, Gilman*.

Among other resolutions, it was thought best to keep *Canada* if practicable, and that the “post now occupied be kept for the present by the main body of the Army.”

FORT GEORGE, May 31, 1776.

General *Schuyler* informs *John Hancock*, President of Congress, that he does not know where General *Wooster* is; his “last accounts say on the way to this country.” Incidental.

ST. JOHN'S, June 1, 1776.

General *Sullivan* informs President of Congress, incidentally, that “General *Wooster* is here, with his baggage, returning to *Connecticut*, by means of which the command devolves upon me.”

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GENERAL WOOSTER.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1776.

SIR:—The Congress have been pleased to direct your recall, as you will perceive by the enclosed copy of their resolution. I am, therefore, in compliance with their command, to make it my request that you immediately repair to Headquarters at *New York*.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To Brigadier-General *Wooster*, in *Canada*.

NEW YORK CONGRESS TO GENERAL WOOSTER.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, New York, June 17, 1776.

SIR:—Being well informed that four Regiments, containing near three thousand effective men, were sailed in transports for this City, we take the liberty to request the assistance of those brave sons of freedom who are under your command. We are this instant further informed that the *Mercury*, ship-of-war, was cruising upon our coast, and is now at *Sandy Hook*; to order those transports to *Boston* immediately, and did, on *Tuesday* last, thirty leagues to the southeast of the *Hook*, deliver her orders to the *Old Spy*, man-of-war, now a transport, with part of the Forty-Fourth Regiment on board, which immediately altered her course. From hence we conclude that a very capital stroke is meditated against our brethren of the *Massachusetts Bay*. You best can determine, Sir, whether it is proper, on this occasion, for the forces under your command to march westward. But we are led to believe that it is of more important consequence to secure the several passes, with which nature hath bounteously fortified the eastern country, that if some unexpected chance of war should prove fatal to us in the first contest, the enemy may, by such means, receive a double check in his career of vengeance. We beg you to transmit this intelligence to the Provincial Camp with the utmost dispatch.

We are, Sir, your most humble servants,

By order of the Provincial Congress:—

PETER V. B. LIVINGSTON, President.

To Major-General Wooster, Greenwich.

—
NEW YORK, June 17, 1776.

SIR:—I beg leave to inform Congress that General Wooster has repaired to Headquarters in obedience to their resolve transmitted him, and shall be extremely glad if they will give me such further directions about him as they may conceive necessary. He is desirous of seeing his family in *Connecticut*, as I am informed, having been a good while from it. I shall await their instructions as to his future employment.

I am Sir, with sentiments of usual esteem, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To President of Congress.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO GOVERNOUR TRUMBULL.

GREENWICH, June 18, 1776.

SIR:—I have just received a letter from the Provincial Congress at *New York*, a copy of which I enclose and send you by express, who will also proceed to the Provisional Camp with another to General *Ward*. Perhaps your Honour will now think best to order the Troops under my command eastward instead of westward.

I am, in haste, your Honour's most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER, Major-General.

To the Honourable Jonathan Trumbull, Esq.

WOOSTER TO PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

[Read June 26, 1776. Referred to Committee appointed to inquire into the cause of miscarriages in *Canada*.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1776.

SIR:—The unjust severity and unmerited abuse with which my character has been treated in the Colonies by persons who are either secret enemies to the glorious cause in which every virtuous American must heartily join, or whose ambition would by every means (however base) remove all obstacles to their advancement and promotion, added to the harsh treatment I have received from some part of the illustrious body over whom you preside, render it necessary that I should take some steps towards undecceiving them, satisfying the public, and doing justice to myself and the army in *Canada*.

If these can be done, it must give satisfaction to every feeling heart. The honour of a soldier being the first thing he should defend, and his honesty the last thing he should live up, his character must ever be considered as entitled to the protection of the virtuous and the good. I have, therefore, Sir, to request that you would move to the Honourable Congress that the Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of *Canada* may be directed to look thoroughly into my conduct while I had the honour of commanding the Continental forces in that country, or that some other may be appointed for that purpose, that I may be acquitted or condemned upon just grounds and sufficient proof.

I am, with great respect, your most humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Honourable John Hancock, Esq.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1776.

General *Washington* informs Congress that "General *Wooster*, having expressed an inclination and wish to wait on Congress, I have given him permission, not having any occasion for him here. He set out this morning."

President of Congress writes *Washington*, June 21, to permit General *Wooster* to return to his family.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO THE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.

As I understand that my character has greatly suffered by an injurious representation that I am guilty of robbing one *Bernard*, an *Indian* trader in *Montreal*, of his goods, last winter, I therefore beg leave to state that matter in its proper light. In January last I called the Indian traders of *Montreal* together, and inquired of them whether they expected passports in the spring to carry their goods, &c., into the *Indian* country as usual; they told me they expected that indulgence, but that, at any rate, they should be permitted to carry provisions to their people in the upper country. As I apprehended the

granting of passports for the upper country might be attended with unhappy consequences to the interests of the United Colonies—as the goods which they make use of for that trade were much wanted for our Army, and there was the greatest reason to expect that by this way our enemies would be supplied with everything they wanted—I did not incline to grant passports without the direction of Congress. I therefore advised them to choose a committee to wait upon Congress for their direction. They sent Mr. *Forbisher*, who did not return till the month of April. Soon after I was informed the merchants were determined to send off their goods in the spring, with or without passports; upon which I gave out a general order prohibiting the carrying any coarse goods out of the city, except such as were wanted by the country people. About the 20th of March I was informed that the above mentioned *Bernard* had privately conveyed out of the city into the suburbs a large quantity of coarse goods for the upper country trade; and upon further inquiry found that the goods were loaded in the night and carried off twenty-nine sleigh loads. I immediately sent a party after them, who, about thirty miles from *Montreal* overtook and brought back seven loads of blankets, powder, and various other goods calculated for the *Indian* trade. These goods were all brought to Headquarters; and as I was then preparing to go to *Quebec*, I gave them into the hands of Mr. *George Motsam*, with orders to take an exact account of them, and to keep them to be delivered out to the troops when wanted; that if it should afterwards be judged that Mr. *Bernard* had not properly, by the rules of war, forfeited them, they might be paid for. You will please to observe that this *Bernard* had broken through and violated a publick agreement, disobeyed general orders, and was carrying warlike stores, provisions, &c., to our enemies; and, notwithstanding, I was called a robber for detaining the man's goods. I am far from being certain that many are and will not be of opinion that the goods were as legal a prize as any vessel or goods taken from *Great Britain* or the *West Indies* in this war. In addition to my own opinion of the propriety of preventing the *Indian* trade, I had General *Le's* instructions to prevent the carrying off of coarse goods, which you will see by his letter of the 28th of February.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

DAVID WOOSTER, Brigadier-General.

To the Honourable the Committee of Congress.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.

As I understand my conduct in confining Major *Gray*, Colonel *Dupre*, and St. *George Dupree*, has been found fault with, I must beg leave to give reasons that induced me to it.

Sundry captains of militia applied to me to issue an order, directing them to deliver up the commissions they had received from General *Carlton*; by

which they were obliged to take up arms against the Continental Troops whenever they should be commanded by General *Carleton*; which they did not chose to do, but would rather take commissions under the Continental Congress.

Being fully sensible of the propriety of their request, I accordingly gave out order for that purpose, and allowed my parish the privilege of choosing their own officers and making a proper return to me; which they cheerfully complied with. I then granted commissions under the honourable Continental Congress to almost all the officers of militia in the District of *Montreal*, as far as the *Three Rivers*. As the Field Officers belonging to *Montreal* had not given up their commissions, several captains applied to me to oblige them to do it, as they should yet be obliged to take up arms against us in case General *Carleton* should call upon these officers to deliver their commissions pursuant to my order, as it was inconsistent for them to pretend either to friendship or neutrality, while they held commissions for the very purpose of taking arms against the colonies whenever they were commanded by General *Carleton* or his successor. And here I must observe, these commissions were predicated upon a proclamation issued by General *Carleton* in May, or June, 1775; denouncing destruction to the traitors and rebels of the *New England* colonies. The French officers appeared willing to deliver up their commissions, but Major *Gray*, since he would not deliver his, let the consequences be what it would; and the whole posse of Tories in *Montreal* used their utmost endeavors to dissuade the French officers from complying with my order, which they effected. It therefore, became necessary for us to support my authority, or both I and my orders would appear contemptible in the eyes of the Tories and *Canadians*. I told these officers if they persisted in their disobedience they must repair to the *Fort of Chambly*, as a place of security; and to put it out of their power to do us that injury which might be justly apprehended from them.

Major *Gray*, as early as December, swore we had not taken *Quebec* yet; and never should take it; which conversation had a very bad effect upon people who were far from being our friends; indeed the whole tenor of his discourses in the coffee-house last winter was against the honourable Continental Congress; and their measure. Therefore I judged him a dangerous man, and with all his adherents, inimical to the cause of the United Colonies; and as such, pursuant to General *Schuyler's* orders, and my own sentiments, I sent Colonel *Dupree* and him and *St. George Dupree* to *Chambly*.

Here I must observe, that the Honourable Commissioners from Congress, on their arrival in *Canada*, did, *ex officio* supersede my orders, and released the above-mentioned persons to go to *Montreal*, where Major *Gray* put his sword and cockade and strutted about like a victorious conqueror. Two prisoners of war also had this enlargement at that time to go from that fort into the adjacent village, and in a few days they went off, recruiting for the King's army among the *Canadians*. I must beg leave to observe, that by the above transaction, the greatest insult and indignity was cast on my character and conduct, being then commander-in-chief in *Canada*; and it was certainly inconsistent with good policy, let their private sentiments of me and my measures be what they

would, as it naturally rendered general orders contemptible in the eyes of the officers and soldiers of our own army, as well as our enemies. And yet, what is more extraordinary, all this was done before I could possibly have an interview (consistent with the public safety) with these gentlemen on the subject.

DAVID WOOSTER, *Brigadier-General.*

To the Honourable Committee of Congress.

— — —

TUESDAY, July 25, 1776.

The Committee of Treasury also reported, that there is due—

To *Michael Phillips*, employed by Brigadier-General *Wooster* in making sundry repairs in the citadel and hospital in *Montreal*, casting, etc., 397 dollars and 75-90ths, deducting the sum of 96 dollars and 7-90ths, which he received from Major *Nicholson*, the balance being 301 dollars and 68-90ths.

EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, July 30, 1776.

Resolved, That General *Wooster* acted properly in stopping the goods of *Bernard & Wadden*, who were carrying the same, without permission, to the *Indians* in the upper country.

SATURDAY, August 17, 1776.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred Brigadier-General *Wooster*'s letter, requesting an inquiry into his conduct while he had the honour of commanding the Continental forces in *Canada*, which was read as follows :

That Brigadier-General *Wooster* produced copies of a number of letters which passed between him and General *Schuyler*, and of his letters to Congress, from which it appears that he, from time to time, gave seasonable and due notice of the state of the Army under his command, and what supplies were, in his opinion, necessary to render the enterprise successful; that a number of officers and other gentlemen from *Canada*, who were acquainted with his conduct there, and who happened occasionally to be in the city, were examined before the committee, to which letters, and the minutes of the witnesses herewith exhibited, the committee beg leave to refer Congress for further information, and report, as the opinion of the committee, upon the whole of the evidence that was before them, that nothing censurable or blameworthy appears against Brigadier-General *Wooster*.

The report, being again read, was agreed to.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1776.

GENTLEMEN:—Having the pleasure and satisfaction of your approbation of my past conduct in the army, I beg leave to acquaint your Honours that I am still ready and willing to serve in my proper rank in the army, and attend your further orders.

I am, with due respect, your Honours' most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Honorable Continental Congress.

COMMISSARY HUGHES TO GENERAL WOOSTER.

NORTH CASTLE, the 16th of November, 1776.

DEAR GENERAL:—By order of General *Lee* I send forty-five ox-teams to forage at *Horowitz*, etc., especially at Mr. *Jay's*, who has requested that it might be taken.

Wherever there is any booty belonging to Tories that have gone to the enemy, they are to take all, but from our friends they are to take but a part. The General desires your Honour would furnish a guard and fatigue party to assist them, as they are to return as soon as possible.

I am, dear General, with great regard, Sir, your most obedient,

Hugh Hughes, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

P. S.—Please excuse this hasty scroll.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO GOVERNOUR TRUMBULL.

SAW PPS, 18th November, 1776.

SIR:—This will be handed your Honour by my son, who is at present one of my aid-de-camps, and as such entitled to the rank of major, but as he is desirous of serving in the standing army, requests that he may be appointed first or second captain in Colonel *Chester's* regiment, if there is room, or in some other regiment belonging to *Connecticut*.

I have at present about five hundred men out of the Tenth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, whence I ought to have two thousand, for it is very certain that the enemy have it in their power to send men sufficient to take or drive us off the ground any day, as they are but three hours march from us; therefore, it is very necessary that some effectual measure be taken to call out the militia when ordered.

I am, Sir, with due regard, your honour's most obedient and very humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To the Honourable Jonathan Trumbull, Esq.

GENERAL WOOSTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

SAW PITTS, RYE, CONNECTICUT, December 8th, 1776.

DEAR SIR:—I have not had a line from you since I left *Philadelphia*, therefore conclude I am entirely forgotten by Congress. But, however, I have not forgot the interest of my distressed country. If the honourable Continental Congress have any further service for me, I shall take it as a favour to be informed of it. This, Sir, will be handed you by an express which I have forwarded from Governor Trumbull to his Excellency *George Washington*, General *Lee*, etc., to acquaint them that on the 5th instant a fleet of about eighty transports and eight large ships-of-war anchored off *New London*, and were there on the 6th, being the last accounts from them. They passed this place on the 11th, in the evening. I learn by deserters from *Long Island*, who left the fleet, that they have about eight thousand men on board—a bad situation for our eastern people, and not a General Officer in that part of the country; but I hope Providence will work deliverance for us. The express must go on; I can therefore only add, that I am, Sir, with the greatest esteem, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

His Excellency John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress.

RESOLUTION ORDERING TROOPS TO THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE.

Resolved by the Assembly, That the Third Regiment of Light Horse and that the Troop of Light Horse in the Tenth Regiment of Militia, be ordered forthwith to march to the western part of the State, to join the force under the command of Major-General *Wooster*, who is hereby directed and empowered to give order for their march, operations and stations.

GOVERNOUR TRUMBULL TO JAMES BOWDOIN.

LEBANON, 11th December, 1776.

SIR:—Enclosed are copies of a letter and resolve of the Committee of Safety for the State of *New York*, for your observation. Agreeable to their request, four battalions are raising here till the 10th of March, designed for the Continental service to the westward. Major-General *Wooster* is now at *Saw Pitts*, with about seven hundred and fifty men from this State, and he will have orders to call in more of the Militia from the western regiments. The utmost exertions appear necessary at this alarming crisis. I need add no further.

I am, with great esteem and regard, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Honourable President Bowdoin.

JONTH. TRUMBULL.

JOSEPH YOUNGE TO GENERAL WOOSTER.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY FOR THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER, }
WHITE PLAINS, December the 16th, 1776. }
}

To His Excellency Major-General Wooster: - We send you under guard three deserters from Colonel *Royer's* regiment, for your examination, for your Excellency to dispose of as you may think proper. The reason of our troubling your Excellency is, because we are at this moment entirely destitute of guards. One of the prisoners that was the bearer of a late letter from your Excellency to our Committee, desiring us to deliver up to him his guns, behaved in such an insolent and audacious manner before the Committee, that they considered him as a very dangerous person, and thought it most expedient to send him back again to your Excellency for your further disposal, as your Excellency has guards at hand.

By order of the Committee.

JOSEPH YOUNGE, Deputy Chairman.

To His Excellency Major-General Wooster, at the Star Pitts.

—
[FROM THE DIARY OF JOHN ADAMS, VOL. III, Page 67.]

" Saturday, August 17, 1775.

" Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee to whom was referred Brigadier General Wooster's letter, requesting an inquiry into his conduct, while he had the honor of commanding the continental forces in Canada, which was read as follows: -

" 'That Brigadier General Wooster produced copies of a number of letters which passed between him and General Schuyler, and of his letters to Congress, from which it appears that he from time to time, gave seasonable and due notice of the state of the army under his command, and what supplies were in his opinion necessary to render the enterprise successful; that a number of officers and other gentlemen from Canada who were acquainted with his conduct there, and who happened to be occasionally in this city, were examined before the committee, to which letters, and the minutes of the examination of the witnesses herewith exhibited, the committee beg leave to refer Congress for further information, and report as the opinion of the committee upon the whole of the evidence that was before them, that nothing censurable or blameworthy appears against Brigadier General Wooster.' "

" The report being again read, was agreed to."

" But not, however, without a great struggle. In this instance, again, as in many others, where the same anti-New-England spirit which pursued Commodore Hopkins, persecuted General Wooster. I had to contend with the whole host of their enemies, and with the utmost anxiety, and most arduous efforts, was scarcely able to preserve them from disgrace and ruin, which Wooster had merited even less than Hopkins. In Wooster's case, there was a

manifest endeavor to lay upon him the blame of their own misconduct, in Congress, in embarrassing and starving the war in Canada. Wooster¹ was calumniated for incapacity, want of application, and even for cowardice without a color of proof of either. The charge of cowardice he soon confuted, by a glorious and voluntary sacrifice of his life, which compelled his enemies to confess he was a hero.²

* Wooster (David), b. at Stratford, Conn., Mar. 2, 1710; graduated at Yale College 1738, married a daughter of Pres. Clap, 1740; commanded a sloop-of-war in the expedition against Louisburg 1745; went to Europe in charge of a cartel-ship; visited England; was presented at court, and made a captain in Pepperill's regiment; was appointed colonel of the 3d. Connecticut regiment 1755; served as brigadier-general in the northern campaigns of 1758-60; was one of the originators of Arnold's expedition for the capture of Ticonderoga Apr. 1775; was appointed brigadier-general June 22, 1775; succeeded to the command in Canada on the death of Montgomery; became major-general of State militia 1776; mortally wounded in the defence of Danbury against Tryon, dying there May 2, 1777.

A monument was erected by the State in 1854.

+ * THE BULLET THAT KILLED GENERAL DAVID WOOSTER.—Here is a leaden messenger from the past which is certainly worth arresting. General Wooster, to whose memory a monument was not long since erected in Danbury, Conn., was killed at Ridgefield, by an English bullet, in 1777. The surgeon at the Danbury hospital, where the dying General was brought, probed his wound, and sought for the bullet in vain, and the ball still remained in his body when it was consigned to the grave. Seventy-seven years afterward, in 1854, when it was sought to remove the remains of Wooster, the exact spot of his interment was uncertain. Digging near the place where a few aged persons supposed the grave to have been, soon the skull and larger bones of a man were found. Then two bunches of twisted wire were thrown out; they were the epaulets of the dead. Next was found a portion of a plume, and finally a lump of clay was tossed up, which, on being broken by the laborer, was found to contain the leaden bullet. This was conclusive proof of the identity of the remains. The bullet was known to be of English manufacture, from its extraordinary size, being much larger than those used by the Americans. How little the soldier who sent that fatal messenger of death imagined that it would be held up to the gaze of a great concourse of people, and honored by them as a precious relic SEVENTY-SEVEN years afterward.—[*Connecticut Paper.*]

OMISSION.

The name of Alexander Hamilton Wooster 6, Calvin 5, etc., was ommitted, where it should have appeared on page 40.

He was b. at Oswego, N. Y., 1829. Married Ruth Harding, and had Charles, Stella, Anna and William; d. Sept. 1884, at Amboy, Ill.

The following brief notice is from the *Amboy News* under date of 30th August 1884 :

"Alexander H. Wooster, one of Amboy's old and respected business men, died at his home in Amboy, of Bright's disease, on Thursday, Aug. 28th, 1884, after a short illness, although his general health had not been good for over a year past.

"Mr. Wooster came here in 1855, and engaged in mercantile business. He threw a life and energy into our trade, that soon made him one of the leading business men of this community, which prominent position he held until his last illness. At the time of his death he was carrying on his large farm west of town, and doing a general real estate and insurance business. He was one of the first men in the Masonic lodge here, and was Master of the Amboy lodge for nine terms. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church, and always identified with the institutions of this community for the promotion of good morals and the general welfare of his fellow townsmen. A keen careful business man, the soul of honor and uprightness, he managed in his earier to amass a comfortable competence, which he leaves to a worthy family. But a greater heritage than all this is his noble name and character, born of a stainless life, with which he has endowed those who mourn him as a husband, father, and friend. No man in our city will leave more friends to mourn his loss than has Mr. Wooster, and no man's place will be harder to fill, and while it is with deep sadness his relatives and friends will bow to the will of the inevitable, we must remember that death comes to all men soon or late."

Oath of Constable in the Colony of Connecticut in 1669.

The following is a copy of the oath taken by our ancestor before entering on the office of constable :

"I, EDWARD WOOSTER, do swear by the great and dreadful name of the ever-living God that for the year ensuing and until a new one be chosen, I will faithfully execute the office of a Constable, for and within the plantation of Milford, and the Limits thereof, and that I will endeavour to preserve the public peace of the said Place and Common wealth, and will do my best to endeavour to see all Watches and Ward executed, and to obey and execute all lawful Commands or Warrants that come to me from any Magistrate or Magistrates or Court, so help me God in the Lord Jesus Christ."

ARMS.

It is probable that the Worcester family in Wales became separated into two distinct families or clans at a remote date. [There were Worcesters in Wales in the Seventh Century.] One branch of the family shortened the spelling into Worster. For there are now two families in the British Islands whose names are pronounced Wooster, one spelled Worster and the other Worcester.

The former (Worster) bear Arms "Argent; a castle sable, between eight torteaux (three at top, three at bottom and two on each side), Crest, a griffin segreant; gules."

In a MS., temp. James I., Worcester Arms are given as Sable, a Tower, argent."

The Worcester family in England have Arms, gules on a fesse between six crosses, crosslet, or, mullet Sable."

The Worcesters of America bear Arms, argent, ten torteaux 1, 3, 2, and 1,* which with the addition of a canton gules the Virgin and child all "or," are the Arms of Worcester priory England.

The spelling of the name in New England seems quite at random. I find twenty-heads of families known to have been descendants of the Rev. Wm. Worcester of Salisbury, Mass. [Quite probably brother of Edward of Milford Ct.] spelling their names Wooster and as many more with spelling of Worster and Woster.

The Rev. Wm. Worcester, founder of the Mass. branch, in his will (he died Oct. 28, 1662), names My son Moses WOSTER, showing that heads of families were indifferent about the spelling of their sons' names. The phonetic sound of the name has always been Wooster and this spelling ought to become general.

From all this the curious can with propriety adopt either Worster* or Worcester arms given above.

* In all the printed documents which the writer has been able to examine, is spelled Edward Wooster, but in so solemn a matter as the signing of his will, it is altogether probable he would discard phonetic spelling, and write it as his ancestors had done. The Author of the genealogy of "THE WORCESTER FAMILY," J. F. Worcester, Esq., says "the will of the progenitor of Connecticut family is signed Edward Woster."

MASS. WORCESTERS, DESCENDANTS OF REV. WM. WORCESTER.

"Worcester, or Worster, EBENEZER, Bradford, s. prob. youngest of Samuel by w. Hannah, wh. d. 1705, had only Joseph; and he m. 19 Nov. 1706, Deliverance, d. of Jonathan Looke of Rowley, and had Jonathan; Mary, b. 26 Apr. 1711; Susanna, Feb; 1713; Hannah, 13 Dec. 1717; Eliz. 1721; and Ebenezer; rem. to Littleton, and next to Harvard, there d. 5 Feb. 1761. Francis, Bradford, br. of the preced. m. 20 Jan. 1691, Mary, d. of Peter Cheney of Newbury, had Hannah, b. 8 Feb. 1692; Timothy, 6 Dec. 1693; Jemima, 19 Jan. 1696; Francis, 7 June 1698; John, 5 Nov. 1700; Daniel, 19 Feb. 1703; William, 13 Nov. 1706; Benjamin, 25 Aug. 1709; James, 15 Sept. 1712; and Mary, 22 Dec. 1711; and he d. 17 Dec. 1717. Descend. of this branch have been emin. in letters and theolo. JOSEPH, Rowley, br. of the preced. by w. Sarah, wh. d. 27 July 1728, had Jane, b. 21 May 1703; and Eliz. 1 July, 1705; and he m. 29 Apr. 1730, Martha Palmer, but had no more ch. and d. June 1746. MOSES, Kittery, youngest s. of the Rev. William, by first w. of wh. the name is unkn. had Thomas, William, and Eliz. but dates of all are unkn. as also of the d. of his w. Yet it is said, that he took sec. w. 1 Apr. 1695, Sarah Soper; had been famous as enemy of Ind. and was liv. in 88th yr. SAMUEL, Bradford, was first at Rowley, eldest s. of Rev. William, b. perhaps in Eng. freem. 1670, constable and rep. 1679, d. at Lynn, in the road on his way from home to Boston, 20 Feb. 1681, to attend in his place at the Gen. Ct. leav. wid. Eliz. d. of Francis Parrot of Rowley, m. 29 Nov. 1659, by wh. he had William, b. 21 July 1661; Samuel, 31 Mar. 1663; Francis; Joseph; Timothy, 1 of June 1669; Moses, 15 Jan. 1671, d. young; Eliz. 16 Feb. 1673; Dorothy, 21 Jan. 1675; John 31 Aug. 1677; Ebenezer, 29 Apr. 1679; and Susanna, 11 Feb. 1681. TIMOTHY, Salisbury, br. of the preced. was a mariner, had Sarah, b. 15 Aug. 1667; and Susanna, 29 Dec. 1671; d. early in 1672, and his wid. Susanna m. the last week in Oct. of that yr. Henry Ambrose. TIMOTHY, Newbury, s. of Samuel of Bradford, but by Farmer easi. mistak. for the s. of William, by w. Hulda, d. of Peter Cheney, m. 29 Jan. 1691 (the same day on wh. two of his brs. m. two of her sis.), had Samuel, b. 23 Oct. 1691. Coffin tells no more of him; but the fam. geneal. gives d. Lydia, 21 May 1706, wh. d. in few mos. He d. 13 Aug. 1706, and his wid. m. 1718, Simon Darkin. WILLIAM, Salisbury, the first min. there is suppos. to have come in 1639, and Mr. Coffin thot. he was from Salisbury, Co. Wilts, but the late historian of that city in 1812, aft. investigat. for me, found no trace of him, and add. "I think W. is not a Salisbury name." He had been min. in Eng. if the Magn. classif. be correct, yet nowhere have I seen the place of his educ. ment. but he brot. w. Sarah, and ch. Susanna, Samuel, and William; had here, prob. Sarah wh. d. 1 Apr. 1641; Sarah, again b. 1 Apr. 1641, d. soon; Timothy, 11 May 1642; Moses, 10 Nov. 1643; Sarah, again, 22 June 1646 d. young; Eliz. 10 Mar. or 9 Apr. 1648, d. 9 Mar. foll.; and Eliz. again, 9 Jan. 1650. His w. d. 23 Apr.

1550, and he m. 29 or 23 July foll. Rebecca, wid. of John Hall, wh. had been wid. of Henry Byley. He was adm. freem. 13 May 1610, and d. 28 Oct. 1663, by town rec. and the wid. got fourth h. in dep.-gov. Symonds, outliv. him, and d. 21 Feb. or July 1695. WILLIAM, Rowley, s. of the preced. b. in Eng. a shoemaker, had w. Constant, by her, a s. Joseph, b. 20 June 1667, wh. prob. d. young; rem. to Boston, where he d. 1683; and his d. Constance was b. 10 Mar. 1668, wh. m. 15 July 1692, Abraham Tuckerman, and next John Noiles, jr., of Newfoundland. Other ch. were William, 7 May 1672; Timothy, 2 June 1671; Samuel, 23 Dec. 1679; and Joseph, again, 22 June 1681. But no descend. of any one of these six ch. is heard of. A passeng. in the Speedwell from London to Boston, 1657, was Rebecca W. aged 18, of wh. neither by accid. nor research have I learn. anything more. Farmer in MS.

Peculiar Will Left by the Late David Wooster.

The will of David Wooster has been filed for probate. The instrument is peculiar in several particulars. The value of the es-
tate has not yet been ascertained.

in 1798; installed at Fairfield, Conn., in 1801; captain of volunteers at the battle of Plattsburg, in the war of 1812. Died, at Fairfield, Feb. 18, 1810.---[*Swasey.*]

Missing portion

Neither by accid. nor research have I learn. anything more. Farmer in MS. noted, that in 1834 of this name were gr. seven at Harv. five at Dartm. two at Yale, and four at other N.E. Coll. besides six with spell. of Wooster.

Benjamin Wooster, Rev., great Grand-son of Abraham, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 29, 1762; grad. Yale, in 1790; entered the Revolutionary Army, at the age of 14; served four years; ordained at Cornwall, Conn.,

ERRATA.

People seldom look at errata, hence I have concluded not to point them out.

Each family will be able to correct essential errors in its own description, and will also interest itself in relation to other families, by making marginal notations.

1712; and Mary, 22 Dec. 1711; and ne d. 17 Dec. 1714. Descend. of this branch have been emin. in letters and theolo. Joserit, Rowley, br. of the preceed. by w. Sarah, wh. d. 27 July 1728, had June, b. 21 May 1703; and Eliz, 1 July, 1705; and he m. 29 Apr. 1730, Martha Palmer, but had no more ch. and d. June 1716. Moses, Kittery, youngest s. of the Rev. William, by

The figures after names signify the generation from *Edward*, the founder.

Some facts stated to appear in appendix will not be found, because proper data were not at hand.

Page 23, read Alburn instead of "Abbourn."

" 25, line 18, read Truman for "Thomas."

" 26, line 3, read Gaylord for "Gaylour."

" 27, line 11, read Bruce for "Brun."

" 32, lines 28 and 29, read 1823 and 1825 respectively.

" 97, line 25, read Henry instead of "Murray."

" 137, last line, last word, Woster," should read Worster."

" 139, last paragraph should be credited to J. F. Worcester, Esq., and [Savage] should have followed "of Wooster" in preceding paragraph.

Missing Portion

The paragraph concerning Mary Minerva Wooster Hawkins, on page 23, I can make nothing out of, as the copy is lost. Perhaps Miss Ellen E. Hoodly will be able to explain it to interested parties.

Explanation on page 39, Blanche Louise is adopted into the family in the order in which her name appears.

ASKED TO BE CREMATED.

Peculiar Will Left by the Late David Wooster.

The will of David Wooster has been filed for probate. The instrument is peculiar in several particulars. The value of the estate has not yet been determined. It is located in this city and Sonoma. Testator left all of it to his widow for life. At her death it is to be divided among their three daughters—Mrs. Blanche Weems of Sonoma and Mrs. Jean Taylor and Mrs. Francis E. Burtis of this city.

The conclusion of the will reads as follows:

I wish my body to be cremated and my remains to be taken to the crematory in a plain rectangular redwood casket, unstained or painted; no flowers at my funeral. Let the services, if my friends desire, religious services, be conducted by my friend the Rev. Joseph Worcester.

I hope for a conscious life after death, and I am satisfied to trust myself to the Supreme Ruler of all things. And I do not expect or ask of Him any special ruling in my favor.

The will is holographic and is dated this city, May 4, 1894. A codicil reads:

I do not wish any real estate sold until the expiration of ten years and one day after my death.

This is dated September 7, 1894, the writer evidently intending 1894.

The will is signed "David Wooster (son of John, son of Edward, son of Abraham, son of Abraham, son of Edward, the first Wooster in America)."

The widow and Rev. Joseph Worcester are named as executrix and executor without bonds.

